VOL. XVIII.

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NDURES HIS TRIALS. ntial Joke-Mr. Cleveland Invited to go Fishing - President Arthur's Favorite Sport How Andrew Jackson Entertained a

ASHINGTON, January 24.—[Special.]—The ident is giving successful resistence to the f office seekers. He is growing fat upon He possesses a robust nature, not intypified in his thick and brawny physman ever found the white house an berth, or preserved under its annoyes a serener temper and a more admirable estion. The combined powers of private portunity and public criticism, added to the tudinous details of executive duty, will ver feet nor stir this man. He has been like a Trojan and enduring like a tyr almost since the dying of the echoes riumphal march from the inauguration, nd I doubt if it ever occurred to him that uch was the case. He does not need your sympathy. It is a weak tonic compared to the strong wine of his self-reliance.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

Few people have ever had the privilege of hearing the presdent tell a joke; but it is a fact that he does joke sometimes. In all strong atures there lies an undercurrent of humor, hough its motions may be seldom seen. THE PRESIDENT'S LITTLE JOKE.

I happened to be in the president's office the her day when Senators Camden and Kenna ame iu. A dozen gentlemen were already resent, but senatorial dignity received due and instant recognition. When the two senars of a state approach the president together generally mean business. And so the West Virginia statesmen. After causal remarks they invited the president to so shape his affairs that in the spring he might spend a week with them, fishing in the matchless bass shoals of their mountain streams. The invitation was followed with glowing discriptions of the scenery through which those clear waters dash, and with inspiring tales of the sport they afforded. Both senators told good fish stories which evidently interested the president. He thanked them heartily and said he would be delighted to remove a few. West Virginia bass from their present effices. Said he: "Your fish stories remind me of one I once heard. A fellow related to a chance acquaintance, a wonderful fish story and as he concluded asked: 'Now don't that surprise you?'" ent to so shape his affairs that in the spring that surprise you?"
"No." was the cool response, "I am a liar

Both senators laughed heartily at this sally

of executive humor.

President Arthur was

A FAMOUS FISHERMAN.

and spent a week every spring during his term
of office about Harper's Ferry, luring the big
eyed bass from his cool retreat beneath the
mossy rocks. His favorite companions on such
jaunts were Senators Hampton, Ransom and
Vest, three of his most decided political oppo-Vest, three of his most decided political opponents. All the artificial distinctions of politics were sunk with the first bait that buried itself in the stream, and a spirited rivalry-ensued in the noble art of angling. Senater Hampton and President Arthur generally fished together. Hampton is one of the experiest of rodsmen, and, it is said, that when he captured an unusually fine bass he generally numbered it among the trophics of the president. On these jaunts there was a complete obliteration of presidential and senatorial dignity and unrestrained enjoyment of the exhibitanting sport. g sport.
STOPPING AT THE WHITE HOUSE,

STOPPING AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Not long ago I heard an old gentleman telling with great delight of how he was once a guest at the white house. It was during Andrew Jackson's first term. His father was an irde, it admirer, of Jackson and insisted that the sen, then just of age, should make a pilquimage to Washington for the sole purpose of seeing the old hero. They lived at Eric, Pennylvania, and the long journey had to be made in horseback. The young man took the tedious ride, and after refreshing himself at a on rick, and after refreshing himself at a Washington hotel went up to the white house and asked to see the president. When he was admitted he told Jackson that he had ridden all the way from Erie to see him. The president asked his business, and was highly pleased when he was told that the only object of the visit had been accomplished in obtaining an interview. Jackson asked where the young man was stopping, and on in obtaining an interview, Jackson asked where the young man was stopping, and on being told insisted on sending down for his horse and saddlebags and retaining him as a guest at the white house. For a week the young Pensylvanian enjoyed "Old Hickery's" thospitality. On the morning of his departure his horse with the saddlebags across his back was led in front of the white house and the president cause out as house, and the president came out, a white house, and the president came out, as any got d old farmer would have done, to shake liands and wish him a safe journey home. The old gentleman dates the decline of our it stitutions from the time when presidents ceased to entertain their friends at the

dents ceased to entertain their friends at the white house.

A GREAT BENEFACTOR.

A very old man, slowly moving through the certidors of the capitol yesterday, was pointed out to meas Joseph Francis. Few people in this busy generation know him, perhaps, yet his name will live in connection with a noble and humane achievement. He is the father of the present system of life saving service on the coasts of the civilized world. Thousands of human lives have been saved by the use of his inventions. This service, systematized about half aves have been saved by the use of his inventions. This service, systematized about half a century ago, is now carried to great perfection and equipped at enormous expense by our own, and all other advanced governments. Almost its entire machinery, however, is the result of this man's patient devotion to the science of saving life from tempest and wave. He has received honors and rewards from many grateful countries, but none from his own. He bears with him a memorial own. He bears with him a memorial from the New York chamber of commerce to congress for some fitting recognition of his services. It must come soon or he will have passed beyond its reach. Mr. Theodore Cone says that when he delivered his lecture on In-gersollism at Albaugh's opera house in Wash-ington a few weeks ago he noticed in one of the proscenium boxes an old man whose eyes The proseenium boxes an old man whose eyes were riveted upon him during the entire lecture. He could but wonder who his venerable hearer was, and thought of him almost constantly until next day a card was sent to his room inscribed with the name of Joseph Francis. When the visitor was shown in, Mr. Cone recognized the old gentleman who had listened to him so closely the night before. He had come to employ Mr. Cone to lay his case before the committees of congress. Mr. Cone is now busile. mittees of congress. Mr. Cone is now busily engaged in preparing the case for presentation to the house committee at an early day, and has great faith in its success.

F. H. R.

Death of Congressman Rankin. Washington, January 24.—Representative Joseph Rankin, of Manitowac, Wis., died at his residence, this city, this afternoon of Bright's disease. His remains will be taken to Manitowac for burial Tuesday morning. The speaker of the house will appoint a committee of representatives to accompany them.

Death of D. P. Morgan. Washington, January 21.—D. P. Morgan, numerly of New York, died at his residence in

formerly of New York, died at his classified as this city today.

Mr. Morgan came here last winter from New York city. He was about 68 years of age and was for many years a heavy stock operator in Wall street, where he amassed great wealth. He was a director of many corporations and directly interested in several western railroads.

#### THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

What May Transpire in Congress During this Week.

Washinoton, January 24.—The unfinished business of the senate is the electoral count bill. A wide difference of opinion among the republican senators in respect to the importrepublican senators in respect to the important features of this measure was developed when it was last under discussion, and some of them have expressed a wish that final action he delayed for a time. No definite arrangement has been made on this subject, but it is not improbable the bill will be temporarily laid aside, after some further discussion. Should this be done the senate will be enabled to take up the Dakota bill, or the bankunter bill as the next subject for considera. abled to take up the Dakota bill, of the balax-ruptcy bill, as the next subject for considera-tion. Senator Blair has given notice of his in-tention to call up the education bill at the first convenient opportunity, but none is likely to occur during this week. The bill to likely to occur during this week. The bill to divide the Sioux Indian reservation has the first right of consideration in the morning hour under the five minute rule and will probably be disposed of to-morrow. On Tuesday the culogies of the late Vice-President Hendricks will be delivered.

IN THE HOUSE.

In the house tomorrow after the call of states

In the bouse tomorrow, after the call of states for the introduction of bills is completed, the committees will have an opportunity to report any measure prepared by them during the past week. The most important bills now in condiany measure prepared by them during the past week. The most important bills now in condition to be reported are those extending the circulation of national banks, amending the circulation of national banks, amending the circulation of penalon act. It is doubtful, however, whether any of these will be reported in season to secure action in the morning hour during the week. The bills most likely to be taken up for action under the morning hour of the call of committees this week, are those forfeiting the sundry uncertain southern states, and providing for the voluntary retirement of naval officers. The Mason bill for an increase of the widows' pensions remains the unfinished business for the house after the morning hour Tuesday. The indications are that its discussion is nearly exhausted, and the vote will be reached early in the week. The special order for Thursday is the delivery of enlogies upon the late Represent ative Elwood. The special order for Thursday is the delivery of culogies upon the late Represent tive Elwood, of Illinois. Friday being private bill day, an effort may be made to secure the consideration of the Fitz John Porter bill, which stands high upon the calendar, but it is expected that considerable debate will arise upon this measure, in which event it may go over without final action until the next private bill day.

:ACCOMMODATING A SENATOR. The Investigation Now Inder Way in the

The Investigation Now Index Way in the Ohio Legislature.
Ohio Legislature.
Collmeus, Ohio, January 24.—The following will be mailed tomorrow morning:
Collmeus, Ohio, January 25.—Hon. E. H. Payne, United States Senate, Washington, Sir. I acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 22d inst. wherein you have the fact that a special committee of the Ohio house of represensative has been appointed to investigate the conduct of the democratic cutcus which, in January 1884, nominated a candidate for United States senator, and you also declare that you propose to give the investigation appropriate altention. In reply I have to say that the tesoinglen to which you refer recites the fact that the altegation of bribery, published on the authority of S. K. Daravar, are of so grave and Jostiwe a character as to call for immediate action in order to vendicate the reputation of the

#### THE NEWBURG DISASTER. Thirty-Nine Men Meet a Sudden Death-

The Destitute Families. NEWBURG, W. Va., January 24.—A local relief connitue has been forned, with Mayor Ellis as treasurer, assisted by prominent citizens and clergymen, and about \$400 was raised in the town. The families are all poor and needy, all the mer having been in debt. The coal company is issuing provisions from its store coal company is issuing provisions from its store and will also bury the dead. Two families entirely without support will probably be sent back to England. Since yesterday eleven more bodies has been found, and were identi-fied as follows: Adolph Weip. John Lambect, fied as follows: Adolph Wein, John Lumbect, John Edwards, George Riggins, Thomas Gay, John Cennowsy, Charles Tunley, Clinton Albright, Harry Gay, Richard Bently and Nicolas Bently. As the bodies were received at the top of the shaft they were taken charge of by the coroner's jury for identification, and then turned over to the undertaker. The bodies were found in various positions, some with arms extended as if about to pursue their usual work, others with arms and limbs contracted as if in awful agony. All were terribly burned and blackened, and their distorted features told their terrible sufferings, but none burned and blackened, and their distorted features told their terrible sufferings, but none were so mutilated as the three recovered yesterday. One man was found face down with his head on his arm as if he had escaped the violence of the explosion, and assumed that position in the hope of finding sufficient air to prolong life until rescued. It is thought all the bodies will be recovered by tomorrow evening. The funeral of Daniel Miller, Isaah Timmins, and his son William, took place this afternoon from the Methodist Episcopal church, the two latter being buried in the same grave.

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

A Poorhouse Tragedy in a Michigan City-

Scenes and Incidents. Jackson, Mich., January 21.—The county perhouse was almost entirely destroyed by first his morning. There were forty inmates, and all escaped but five, who perished in the slames. The remains of the victims were brought to the city today. The dead are as follows: DOLLY MARTIN, aged sixty, insane, an inmate KATE, AVARY, aged seventy, insane, an inmate

en years. NE ATKINS, aged seventy, insane, an inmate

for ten years

ZENA BOYNTON, aged ninety-two, deaf.
CHARLES ELLIOTT, aged seventy-two, blind.
The building is situated in a lonely spot four miles from the city. The fire, the origin of which is unknown, broke out in the kitchen, and the whole interior was destroyed. The en, and the whole interior was destroyed. The thermometer at the time registered ten degrees below zezo. All the inmates 1st their clothing, rushing out into the snew in a naked condition. Thirty of the panjers were brought to the city and housed. Some of these will die from the effects of the exposure they were subjected to. John Doherty, a hired man, brought three of the lunatics down the fire escape in his arms, thus saving their lives. An imbecile boy, nineteen years of age, was found in bed and was rescued by means of the fire escape. There were only two men cape. There were only two men beside the inmates about the place when the fire broke out, and they rescued the inmates before other help arrived. William Mills, one of the inmates, was the man who first issued

Sander's spelling book. At one time he was worth a quarter million dollars.

The Tunnel All Right Again. CHATTANOGGA, January 2t.—[Special.]— The tunnel on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, which caved in ten day. since, was permanently repaired today. The first train to pass through left this city for Bristol at noon today, with fifty passengers on board. All trains resumed their regular schedule tonight, and there will be no further delay. The defective portion of the tunnel has been rearched and is more secure than ever

#### THE CRAZY WORLD.

SEVEN BROTHERS GO MAD OVER MONEY.

The Queer Story of an Illinois Family-A Crasy Negro Kills a White Woman Because He Cot Orders From Heaven to Do So-Danger of Lynching

St. Louis, January 21.-Seven brothers, all raving maniaes, enroute for the Jacksonville, Illinois, asylum, passed through this city yesterday. The commissioner in charge of the lunatics states that prior to the war a wealthy farmer, by the name of Anson Arnold, settled in Hickory county, Mo., with a large family. The acquirement of money seemed to be their highest aim in life, and the whole family, seven sons and five daughters, deprived themselves of the necessities of life in order to gain it. About three years ago a stranger visited their home, and after convincing them that they could, in a short time, largely increase their wealth, induced them to invest their all in what proved to be a mythi cal silver mine in Nevada. After a month's anxiety they learned that they had been imposed upon, and all seven of the brothers, upon the receipt of the news, immediately became afflicted with a violent form of insanity.

### HE FEIGNS MADNESS.

A Religious Negro Kills a White Woman in Kentucky. HENDERSON, Ky., January 24 .- A most heineous murder was committed this morning three miles from this city. Calvin Simpson, a negro, forced an entrance to Mrs. Graves' residence. She and her two daughters fled out the front door, followed by the negro. The old lady was overtaken and killed, a bludgeon being the instrument used. The negro said he was sent by God to do the deed, because Mrs. Graves would not pray. The girls escaped to a neighbor's house. Simpson then went to the residence of Miles Brown, near the place of the tragedy, drove him out of his cabin, and took possession. The new spread rapidly, and the peighbors surrounded the cabin and stood quard during the balance of the night until The derived the balance of the night until the officers from this city arrived. After hard work battering down the board doors, Sianson was captured and brought to Henderson. He feigns insanity, and says he has captured the devil and set the world free. One of his first acts in jail was to attack the deputyjailer, and but for prompt assistance would have killed him. Mrs. Graves was sixty years old. There is talk of lynching the negro to-night.

#### FIGHTING WITH GLOVES. Four Rounds of Rattling Pugilistic Sport in

St. Paul.

St. Paul., Minn., January 24.—There was a rattling four-round hard glove fight at the St. Paul Crib club rooms last night. The contestants were Frank Kelly, of Philadelphia, and Charles Webber, of St. Paul, a boy not eighteen years Webber's senior, and is a much larger man, both in height and weight, yet be found in Webber a conqueror. Webber fought him to a standstill in each round. In the third a well directed blow from Webber's left, followed quickly by a right on the neck, the third a well directed blow from Webber's left, followed quickly by a right on the neck, floored Kelly. He lay there for ten seconds, and with difficulty responded to the call of "time." Webber then fought him to the wall, and held him up with one hand, while he punished him with the other. This was repeated in the fourth and last round. Had it not been for the support of the wall Kelly could never have stood up for four rounds. Webber weighs last 129 rounds. "Andy." Harley, the old have stood up for four rounds. Webber weights but 122 pounds. "Andy" Hanley, the old time feather weight champion, seconded

#### A CLOSE SHAVE.

A Brutal Attempt on an Aged South Carolina | Burst Into Laughter When Asked to Join in

Great excitement was occasioned in the erat of Chester county, in the neighborholarmeny church and near the York county a rimor that Miss Sallie Lemon, aged xizy years, had been assaulted the night befur number to named Henry Ferguson. An inforced gathered, and during the day Fergusonatured.

aptured.

He strenuously denied the charge, and his allegd victim being very feeble and
ther weak-minded, his captors had
me doubts as to his guilt and conluded that it would be safest and best to turn the
natter over to the authorities. This was accordugly done, and Ferguson is now in jail at Chestr. nery cone, and rerguson is now in jair at chees er.

It is true, we are informed, that Miss Lemon, who cems to be living alone at her house, was assaulted in the night in question, but a rumor prevails that when first questioned about the matter she states hat a certain white man was her assailant, but dierwards recalling this statement, said she hought it was another white man, whom she samed. She then corrected this latter statement and charged Henry Ferguson with the crime. If his rumor is true, it was right that the matter health have been turned over to the authorities or investigation.

#### Whitney Got Away With the Money.

Kansas City, January 24.—A well dressed young man, styling himself J. Whitney, came here recently and opened an office, being osbly in the cattle business. He opened ac tensibly in the cattle business. He opened ac-counts with several banks, and deposited a number of drafts signed by Omaha banks, ag-gregating \$14,000. Two weeks ago he cashed these and left the city. The drafts went to the Chicago clearing house and were paid. When they reached Cmaha they proved to be for-geries. The Chicago clearing house has called upon the banks there to make good the loss, but this they decline to do and a lawnit will probably result. Whitney made good his es-

Corrugated Iron Did No Good.

NEW YORK, January 24.- The ferry hou New York, January 24.—The ferry house of the West Shore railroad company and the Weehawken ferry company, foot of West Forty-second street, was destroyed by fire this morning. Though the two-story building was entirely covered with corrugated iron it was entirely consumed. The smoke was very dense, and almost as soon as the fire was discovered the employes in the building were forced by the smoke to flee. They left clothing, tickets, money and all else to escane death by suffocamoney and all else to escape death by suffoca-tion. A tank of naphtha at the works of the Manhattan gas company adjoining was de-stroyed. The total loss is placed at \$75,000.

#### Three Persons Killed.

LAKE CHARLES, La., January 24 .- The boile of the tug Ednos exploded yesterday, killing Fred Smith, the cook, and a German aged sev-euteen. Captain B. F. Moss was thrown forty feet and fatally injured. The engineer, the only other person on the boat, escaped uninjured.

Small Pox in Texas. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., January 24 .- Although the sanitary authorities declare that the small pox is not epidemic there are about thirty cases in various portions of the city. The dis-case is confined chiefly to the Mexican poputation. This evening a quack calling himself the "Diamond King," who has been selling various nostrums, was stricken down with the disease. His tent, containing twenty-eight persons, has been quarantined, and a vigilant watch will be placed to prevent the people from appreaching it.

#### ENGLAND'S POLICY.

The Probability of the Fall of the Salisbury Cabinet.

LONDON, January 24.—The Daily News strongly attacks Lord Salisbury for the attitude he has taken against Greece. The Right Hon. William Henry Smith, new chief secretary for Ireland, arrived in Dublin cday. He was escorted on his journey from

today. He was escorted on his journey from London by two detectives.

The Standard complains that Gladstone's silence will embarrass the government. The Parnellites, it says, are openly hostile-looking to the liberals to accede to their demands. The Standard urges Lord Salisbury to decide his fate by that of the proceedure rules. "If the conservative government must fall," it continues, "let it fall with honor. It is necessary to face events in Greece, and in the Balkans. It is necessary to have a strong government, that is able to speak with authority for the English people." English people."
Archbishop Walsh and Lord Mayor Sullivan declined invitations to attend the farewell of Lord Carnaryon.

Lord Carnarvon.

The Times says that in the event of the resignation of Lord Salisbury, Gladstone will probably be unable to form a cabinet on the basis of concessions to the Parnellites, and that the way will thus be paved for the formation of a moderate liberal ministry, which will receive a fair conservative support.

THE BALKAN PROVINCES.

Greece Grows Warlike in Her Demonstra-tions.

London, January 25.—M. Tsanow, Bulgarian foreign minister, accompanied by Gadbar Efferdi. Turkish commissioner, arrived in Constantinople teday. M. Tsanow is empowered to negotiate with the porte for a union of Bulgaria and eastern Roumelia. Radjid Pasha, special Turkish envoy, has been ordered to proceed to Bucharest.

ed to preceed to Bucharest.

A messenger has arrived in Sofia with a courteous letter from the ezar to Prince Alex-

Sir Horace Humbold, British minister to Sir Horace Humbold, British minister to Greece, has informed Premier Delyannis that England was prepared to send a fleet to prevent Greece from attacking Turkey by sea. Premier Delyannis replied that Greece would not disarm' The Greek fleets sailed today with sealed orders.

General Falcoiano, minister of war in Bucharest, has resigned. The duties of the office will be temporarily assumed by Premier Bratiano.

Bratiano.

Premier Garachanine and the ministers of war and finance, have joined King Milan at

A demonstration was held today in Athens to protest against the attitude of England. The ministry met yesterday to consider Lord

The ministry met yesterday to consider Lord salisbury's note, which mentioned that the course taken by England had been consented to by the powers, especially by Germany. Irenier Delyannis has had several interviews with the king on the subject. The newspapers unanimously denounce England.

The Greek army will soon be ordered to cross the frontier.

Turkey is making great naval preparation, fearing the action by Greece.

aring the action by Greece.

The Excitement in Chester.

The Excitement in Chester.

LONDON, January 24. The excitement in Chester, in connection with the visit of the prince of Wales to the duke of Westminster, has subsided. The prince and party paid a short unefficial visit to Chester today. No incident worthy of special mention occurred. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone are also guests at Easen hall, the duke of Westminster's residence.

A Prominent Dane in Prison.

COPENHAGEN, January 24.—Herr Berg, vicepresident of the folkthing, who was sentenced
to six months imprisonment September last
for being concerned in the disturbance in a
political meeting at Holtsboro, it Juthand, and
whose sentence was recently confirmed by the
Danish supreme court, has been committed to

### DECOROUS SINGERS-

Rock Hill, S. C., January 21.—[Special.]—
Henry Ferguson, a mulatto young fellow, made an infamous assault upon an estimable old lady of York county, and for his crime came within an ace of being lynched. The Rock Hill Herald contains the subjoined particulars:

Great excitement was occasioned in the eastern Great excitement was occasioned in the eastern than the content of the Methodist denomination have been a misunderstanding in the revival meetings held for the salvation of the Wall street brokers. The oldest Methodist church in America stands in John street, near to the center of stock speculation. It has not for many years had any congregation worth mentioning, but the Methodist denomination have ing, but the Methodist denomination have it open as a matter of sentiment. The expected success of the Episcopal missioners ling Trinity church with crowded noon mblages recently has led to a similar venat the John street church. Revivalist h. O. Pentecost is conducting noon ices, and Singer Stebbins leads the ns, which are a fine feature of the ices. A few doors off is a locally noted themse to which name the property of their control of the ices. to which many brokers go for their Most of this coterie belong to Wall street glee club. During the week they Wall street giee club. During the week they have dropped in at the revival meetings on their way back from chops and ale, to join most spiritedly and melodiously in the choruses of Stebbins' songs. As they behaved decorously, Pentecost and Stebbins inferred that they were plous, until a direct call on their leader, a young man with far more religible for prize fights than religion, for an address or a pure secondally inversed his comor a prayer, so comically impressed his com-paniens that they laughed outright. Then they tried to make amends by stinging at their best with Stebbins, after which they privately ssured the revivalists that they had not in the least intended to guy the meetings, but they will, by mutual assent, lend their voices no more to the missionary enterprise.

#### Blondin's Fortune Lost.

New York, January 24.—[Special.]—Blou-lin, the rope walker, wishes to return to America and do some high feats, but his agent, America and do some nighteats, but his agent, now in this city, finds that the law would prevent a repetition of the Niagara or any lesser peril. A net would have to be spread underneath his rope, and that would destroy the cash value of the performances. A bargain was completed with the managers of a Coney Island resort for a Blondin season next summer, but a call on a district attorney elected a promise that the net law should surely be enpromise that the net law should surely be enpremise that the net law should surely be en-forced. Blondin is living in London, at the age of 62, and of late years has walked the rope in Europe, in consequence of having lost much of his property by unfortunate invest-ments. His idea is that a tour in America would replenish his fortune, but his agent says that, in view of the unavoidable net, he will red come. not come.

The Exodus to Arkansas.

The Exodus to Arkansas.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., January 24.—(Special.]

M. C. Kennedy, of Little Rock, Arkansas, states that the published reports about negroemigration from South Carolina have not exaggerated the exodus. He thinks that something like two thousand South Carolina negrolaborers are now in Arkansas, and he predicts that by the end of the present year ten thousand others will have followed them. He claims that the emigrants are generally doing very that the emigrants are generally doing very well, and sees no reason why the movement should be checked by the authorities. He has been there himself, and knows what he is talking about.

Mexican Ministers Abroad.

MONTELEY, Mexico, January 24.—It is announced that General Trevine has been appointed Mexican minister to Spain, and that ex-President Gonzales has received an appointment as minister to France. General Trevine is at present on the ranch at El Bahia, near Lampasis and expectato, take, his departure. Lampasis, and expects to take his departure for Madrid in a few days. General Gonzales is governor of Guanajuato.

#### JOHNSON CONVICTED.

THE LONG POND TRAGEDY FULLY

How Revenue Men Were Met by the Moonshiners at McEryde's Store—The Fatal Shots—The Trial and Conviction of Tom Johnson— Scenes in Court.

The trial of Tem Johnson; the noted Long Pond moonshiner, has been in progress in Savannah since Thursday, and which was fully reported in the News, has ended in the conviction of Johnson. The case excited unusua attention, from the high standing of the prisoner, as well as from the sensational character of the offense for which Johnson was tried. Attorney-General Garland retained Solicitor-General Du Bignon to prosecute the case.

THE STORY OF THE CRIME.

Deputy Collector W. H. Clements told the story of the crime in a graphic manner. On the 22d of October last he was a deputy collec-tor, and on the night of that daywent to Montgomery county for the purpose of seizing an Illicit still. About dark the witness, with W. T. Wall and T. Rose, crossed the Oconee river on his way to Long Pond, Montgomery county. The first place the party went to after crossing the ferry was to a store, where they met a colored man who stated that he could take the party to within two hundred yards of the place where the still was located. The negro was taken in Wall's buggy. On the way they stopped at Tom Mozo's house and made some inquiry of him as to the location of the distillery. The negro said that the still was in Johnson's bay, Mozo said it was somewhere else. Clements decided to go according to the negro's directions, and they went to the bay and searched for two-hours. The bay field is half mile from Johnson's house. From the bay the party started on his way to Long Pond, Montgomery county. son's house. From the bay the party started to go to Mr. Pritchard's house, two or three miles away. On their way they passed McBride'sstore. The moon was shining brightly, Bride'sstore. The moon was shining brightly, and as soon as they came up near the store the witness saw that the door was open and he saw a light shining inside. One man came out and asked: "Who is that?" Another man came out right behind him. The second man that came out was the first to fire, the witness thought. The witness positively identified Johnson as the first man who came out, and he knew that Johnson fired. Seven or eight shots were fired. The witness said that he knew Johnson perfectly well, and he added that the defendant had his gun pointed at the party when he

perfectly well, and he added that the defend-ant had his gun pointed at the party when he came out of the store door. The shooting broke up the party, and no further attempt was made that night to find the still. Wall's mule was struck by about twelve buckshot. Mr. Ckuments had heard that Mr. Pritchard had offered a reward of \$100 to have the still broken up. Mr. Pritchard's objection to the still was that it demoralized his hands. The defence operationed the witness closely in redefense questioned the witness closely in regard to the statements made on the Mozo trial, and in conversation with different parties.

and in conversation with different parties.

JOHNSON'S STATEMENT.

The evidence introduced fully sustained the case against Johnson, the witnesses giving the facts under the rigid cross-questioning of Mr. DuBignon. When the evidence was in Johnson made a statement in which he said that he went to Mt. Vernon on the evening of October 22d. He rode a mule. On his way back he stepped to see Hulsey. He was going to Mc-Bride's store to see about an account, and Hulsey walked up the road with him. On their way they met Carmichael and two other men. Hulsey them went back home. Directly Mozo came up, and Carmichael, who had been drinking, got to quarrelling with Mozo and was about to strike the latter with his gun when the defendant grabbed the weapon. Mozo said that he was going up to the store after some horse liniment. The defendant, forwished and Mozo went into the store of Mozo was went into the store of Mozo said was stored for the store after some horse liniment. ter some horse liniment. The defendant, (amichael, and Mozo went into the store and the defendant called for oysters. Some one on the outside whom the defendant could not see called out: "Mae: they're coming." Mae then went out of the door. I followed. He grabbed the gun that Mozo had set down alongside the door. I turned to the left and went behind the store and met a man named Williams. I heard the shooting and supposed it was at darkies. I got in the store at a window. I had no fire-arm, and do not own a rifle. I did not shoot a gun when I went out. I had no connection with a still of any sort." Johnson added that he never left the county, and claimed that he was never ar-rested until he gave himself up. The prose-cution did not cross-examine him.

A SCENEIN COURT.

The court room was crowded when Mr. Adams, consel for defense, began his speech, many men bers of the bar being present. Both the counsel for the defendant, and Mr. Duries counsel for the defendant, and Mr. Duries counsel for the defendant, and Mr. Biguon for the government, devoted the greater part of their respective speeches to re-

Two spicy little tilts between the court and the counsel or the defense rather relieved the matter of fact proceedings, and afforded some annusment to the spectators. Among other authorities which Mr. Adams chose to read to authorities which Mr. Adams chose to read to the jury were opinions of Judges Cooley and McCrary in regard to the reviewing of the evidence of any case by the presiding judge. Mr. Adams proceeded to read that in a United States court the judge has the right to sum up the evidence, but not to express an opinion as to which side prependerates, for it is the final duty of the jury to decide that. Mr. Adams prefaced his citation with the statement that what he was about to read was not intended to be applicable to the court. Counsel had quoted at some length, and read: Counsel had quoted at some length, and read:
"The judge discharges his duty to the jury
when he tells them what is the law." Just
then Judge Speer interrupted and remarked
that if the counsel was reading for the instrucion of the court he should address the court

"You have no right to presume that such criticism as you are making is warranted," he continued. "The presumption is that the court will charge the jury in accordance with the

"I think that a great deal that your honor

sponse.
"I think it is necessary," observed the court.
With a remark that he was in court and
would submit, counsel proceeded to review the
testimony. A technical point was made by
the defense that the counts in the indictment were not supported by the facts in the case. Mr. Adams argued that the raiders had given up the scarch for the still and were not in the discharge of their duty at the time the firing

The defense claimed that it was shown by their witnesses that Johnson did not have gun at McBride's store on the night of the 22d nd did not participate in the shooting. Things

and did not participate in the shooting. Things ran along smoothly for some time, and until the defendant's counsel remarked earnestly that he did not believe Johnson guilty.

"It is improper for counsel to state what he believes," interrupted the court again. "Counsel has no right to throw the weight of his personal opinion in the scale before the jury. A witness under oath is not permitted to state what he believes much less should counsel not under oath." under oath.

"It is not an unusual thing for counsel to make such expressions. I have been accus-tomed to do so occasionally in practicing in the state courts," was the reply.
"It is one of the principles in legal ethics
that an attorney should not express his opinion
as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant,"

stated his honor, with emphasis.
"On a question of ethics I do not need any instruction from anybody," sharply replied the

"Whenever counsel violates ethics in this court you will receive instructions, and the

court will see to it that its ruling will be conformed to," was the threatening remark.

"Being in court, of course I will submit to any ruling," said counsel in a significant tone.

Mr. Dußignon summed up the testimony of Clements, Wall Rose, Riles McBride, and declared that their evidence identified Johnson as one of the parties who fired upon the raiders. The counsel for the government attacked the line of defense and scathed the testimony of some of the defendant's witnesses. His argument was a strong review for the prosecution, and he asked for a conviction.

was a strong review for the prosecution, and he asked for a conviction.

Judge Speer delivered a lengthy charge. There was considerable speculation about the verdict, but the defendant did not appear to be very deeply concerned. The verdict was a conviction of interfering with the officers in the discharge of their duty, the punishment for which is as severe as for shooting at them. for which is as severe as for shooting at them. Sentence was suspended.

#### HART-WRECKED.

The Strange Story of a Wild Man on the Chilhowee Knob.

ATHENS, Tenn., January 24.—Several days ago a wild man was captured in the vicinity of this place. This strange individual was known by the name of Mason Evans, and had ranged through the mountains of East Tennessee for more than twenty years. He was a terror to the country people, who with whispers spoke of him as the "Hermit of the Chilhowee," the appellation being derived from the Chilhowee Knob, which was one of his favorite hiding places. From a cave in the bowels of this knob the strange creature was known to emerge at unseasonable hours and forage among the gardens and poultry yards of the farmers, seeking the sustenance of life. He had been seen from the Carolina border to the Virginia line, but all attempts to capture him

nad been seen from the Carolina border to the Virginia line, but all attempts to capture him were unavailing.

Years ago Mason Evans was a highly respected citizen of Monroe county, also of Me-Minn, where he was welcomed as one of the leading teachers in the university towns of Athens and Hiwassee. He was refined in his manners, and his presence always gladdened any society in which he was introduced.

"The oldest inhabitants" state that he became interested in and was attracted by the fascinations of a beautiful young lady. He became one of her warmest admirers. Evans gave up teaching and studied medicine. After receiving his diploma the young and ardent lover proposed marriage to his sweetheat. He was accepted, the day set for the nurptials, and arrangments made for a happy union. But a shadow came between the two. The lady proved false. This seemed to have turned the brain of Evans, and he wandered, seemingly without a purpose, to the mountains, as if teach sales in salitation are formed to The lady proved false. This seemed to have turned the brain of Evans, and he wandered, seemingly without a purpose, to the mountains, as if to seek solace in solitude, away from all human kind. He took up his abode there, in his lonely haunts, his reason overthrown, his body a wreck of what was once a fine specimen of manhood. Some of his old friends sought him out, and at his lucid moments endeavored without success to persuade him to return home. His food consisted of such roots and wild game as he could procure, besides such vegetables and other products of the farm as fell to his hands in his midnight raids. Everything was eaten in a naw state. His clothing was scant and tattered: his hair unkempt, long and shaggy; and when the mountain people saw him they fied in terror. For the first few years he was considered by the most intelligent people to be harmless; but as he grew older the semi-barbaric state in which he lived tended to intensify his lunacy. Often of late years Evans has suffered from attacks of raving lunacy, and the mountain people thought it best for their safety, and to prevent a tragedy, to explure the man and put him in confinement. Accordingly a party of citizens of Athens was formed, who secured the mantaic was secured. He was taken to Athens and put in iail, and a desperate resistance the maniac was secured. He was taken to Athens and put in jail, and will be kept in security, relieving the country people of fears they have entertained for near-

a quarter of a century.

His appearance created great excitement, as all were auxious to see a man about whom they had heard such strange stories.

Hon. W. F. McCarron, editor of the Athens-Athenian, writes as follows:

Marion, S. C., January 24.—[Special.]—The brass band of this town has been reorganized and premises to become one of the best in this part of the state. It contains much musical

Not very many failures have occurred here and our business men seem prettry solid. They look for much better times soon.

One of the curiosities of which our thrifty town boasts is a chicken with four legs. The monstrosity is destined to go to a museum.

The Day at Defuniak Springs. DEFUNIAN SPRINGS, Fla., Junuary 21.—[Spe-ial.]-The Scotch pilgrim fathers of Florida will elebrate here tomorrow the birthday of Robert

The southern states industrial college willcceive pupils on the tenth of February.
Large numbers of intelligent, well to do
griculturists from Nebraska and Idaho artived here last week to engage in fig. plum,

# The Methodists in Convention

Anderson, S. C., January 24.—[Special.]— Preparations are under way for the twenty-first session of the South Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, which begins in this place on the 28th of this month. A large attendance is expected, and some emi-nent northern preachers have promised to be present. The railroads are furnishing reduced rates to all delegates.

#### A Heavy Fall of Snow.

BALTIMORE, January 24.—There was another heavy fall of snow here today, but not quite so great as last. It was, however, sufficient to seriously interfere with the running of street cars, and the trains were delayed. The indications tonight are, it is not yet over.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES. About four inches of snow fell in Washington

ast night.

The value of German exports to America luring ISS was \$1,250,000 less than in 1854.

The death is announced of Jean Raptist prosper Bressaut, the distinguished French actor. The prince of Montenegro, who is visiting aris incognito, called upon M. DeFreycinett yesperday.

The Prussian government has agreed to se-cet one of the three nominees of the pope for archbisop of Posen.

The printers who attempted to take the life

of Premier Estup in October have been sentenced to fourteen years' imprison men.

Mr. Parnell has instructed the nationalist electors of Armagh to vote for the liberal canditate in the coming parliamentary election in that fivision. The firms of C. Robin Coy, P. Robin Coy &

theaume, Gosset, Nicolli & Coy, of the island rsey, have suspended. The liabilities all togeth are \$00,000 pounds. Advices from Haiphong to Paris say that the whole of the Red riverdelta is completely pacified. General Decourcey has left Haiphong for Hong Kong, enroute to France.

Signor Madlaine, the Italian minister to France, aunounced in the Italian chamber of deputies that there is a deficit in the current budget amounting to 50,000,000 francs. The deficit is attributed to cholera and the expense attending the expedition to Massowah.

A HEAVY DAMAGE SUIT AGAINST A PROMINENT MERCHANT.

A Suit for \$20,000 Damages—Ugly Allegations Stewart Case—The Good Work Goes On— Watchman's Box-The Ways of the Wicked-Other News Itoms.

MACON, Ga., January 24 .- [Special.] - Yes terday Judge Simmons granted an order citing M. Nussbaum & Co. to appear before him on February 6, at 10 a. m., to show cause why an injunction should not be granted as petitioned by Isaac Bashingsky, of Cochran,

through his attorney, Colonel Sam Jemison. In the petition, Bashingsky, who was a debt or to Nussbaum & Co. to the amount of several thousand dollars at the time of his failure in November, 1884, claims that Nussbaum & Co. acted in bad faith with him, and alleges a conspiracy, into which he claims to have been inveigled by false representations to defraud the other creditors. He states that Nussbaum & Co. instructed him to purchase all the goods he could from parties in Macon and elsewhere; and to ship them to Nussbaum & Co., to liquidate their claim against him, and that he did so, obtaining goods to the amount of \$5,500 on credit, which he shipped to Nussbaum & Co. at Macon. He enters a suit for \$20,000 damages against the firm, which he claims is due to the injury done him in name and credit by M. Nussbaum & Co. It appears to be an ugly

#### The Ways of the Wicked.

Macon, Janua. y 24.—[Special.]—Luke Mercer, a white man, became enthused by various deses of red liquor yesterday, mounted his charger and came racing down Bridge street, right across the bridge at a 2:40 gait. Officer Hamp Wood got in a buggy and gave chase, and in East Macon he seized his lawiess prey and carried him back to the stationhouse,

where he was locked up.

Late in the afternoon a white man named
William Goodson, despite his lovely name, became hilariously full, and growing offended at
the architectural appearance of a shanty near
the bridge, he seized a brickbat and hurled it with all his might at the door. The missile went, crashing through the shutter and half a dozen darkies came rushing out scared in an inch of their lives. The good son was likewise eaged by Officer Hamp Wood.

#### The Stewart Case.

MACON, Ga., January 24,-[Special.]-The J. S. Stewart & Son warehouse muddle devel-ops some new phases each day. Stewart now claims that W. A. Davis, owner of the building, and an employe of the firm, was the father of the little scheme of duplicating cotton receipts and obtaining money from the banks to aid them in meeting their business obligations. Mr. Davis stoutly maintains his integrity, and says that he does not propose to discuss the matter with Stewart under the latter's present embarrassed circumstances. He says he had no moneyed interests at stake, and simply remained as an employe of the establishment at a personal sacrifice, and that he feels that he fully discharged his duty as an

#### The Good Work Goes On.

MACON, January 24.—[Special.]—Contractor E. C. Machen left for New York this morning in the interest of the Covington and Macon road. The hands are busy at work grading the short section between the city and the river. They will probably complete that por-tion by tomorrow night, and will cross the river. Hands are not lacking, on the contra-ry, they come in gangs to get work. One man from Wisconsin, a middle-aged white man, applied to Colonel Livingstone for any kind of work the other day. A great many people visited the newly graded portion of the road

The bridge and the first ten mile section have been let out to competent men who will rush the work to completion.

Macon, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—Services were held in all the churches today, and despite the bad weather fair congregations were in attendance. Dr. A. G. Haygood served the congregation of Mulberry street Methodist church, which is now well heated by the new apparatus. Rev. J. M. Austin preached a spiendid sermon at the East Macon Methodist church.

assembled ministers and descens at this afternoon's meeting, extended an earnest invitation to Rev. Mr. Moody, the evangelist, to visit Macon during the season."

#### The Oat Crop.

Macon, January 24.—[Special.]—The oat crop is badly damaged by the freeze. News from all quarters is that in many places the growing grain is totally killed out beyond the resibilities of received. recovery. Mr. J. T. Howard. from Howard's district told your correspondent that the crop in his neighborhood was entirely ruited and would have to be resown.

#### A Queer Find.

MACON, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—About 10:30 p. m., Officer Yeager found a pair of women's shoes, a hat and a cloak cut into shreds on Pine street, between Fourth and Fifth. People living in the neighborhood were unable to tell anything about the matter, but they told of hearing angry words and screams in that locality during the early part of the

Macon, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—A niece of S. S. Dunlap, a Miss Julia Dunlap, died at the home of her aunt, in Florida, last Thursday, of consumption. At her request her remains were sent here on the East Tennessee read this afternoon, and will be buried by the side of her father and mother.

#### Personal.

Macox, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—Charlie Lowenthel, a son of Officer Lowenthel, has just received a position as fireman on the Savannah, Florida and Western railway. He was five years with the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road.

Editor W. L. Glessner, of the Americas Re-

Editor W. L. Glessner, of the Americus Re corder, passed through the city today.

#### An Abusive Husband.

Macon, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—Bart Carter's wife was turned out doors today for non payment of rent. Bart refused to it and when she remonstrated he gave h beating with a stick. He was arrested by Officer Yeager.

### The Mystery Cleared Up.

Macon, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—Officer Drew has solved the mystery of the clothing found cut up on Pine street. Mary Chappel cut the things with a razor while engaged in a row with Dennis Price, her lover, Both are up for fighting. A Watchman's Box. Macon, January 24,—[Special.]—The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad authorities have erected a nest little box, furnished with a stove, at the gate on Bridge street crossing. The police wish they had some like it.

Death of a Lady. MACON, January 24.—[Special.]—Mrs. Brady, an old lady who lived with her son on Cherry street, died of consumption this morning, and

#### will be buried tomorrow at 2 p. m. GEORGIA BREVITIES.

Mr John E. Heins is the most successful hunter in Liberty county. When he goes out for a day's hunting he never comes home without substantial evidence of his marksmanship. When his mind is set on ducks he seldom fails to bring from twenty to forty at the close of the day, and, unlike other hunters, he hardly ever loses any wounded game.

Three more barrooms will be opened in

A sailer named Rinberger on the Dutch bargue San Francisco, died on board of this vessel at Doboy on Wednesday, the 20th inst., of consump-tion. His remains were brought to Darien and in-lericd Friday, the 22d.

#### FIZGERALD'S FLUREY.

The Rough Experience of a Chicago Stenog

rapher in Elberton. Last June a man named Dan Fitzgerald, hailing from Chicago, made his appearance in Atlanta. He was a shorthand writer, and did some work during the summer for the city papers. He also entered Charlie Logan's symposium of poets, contributing a verse on "true love." For several weeks he has been missing from the city. He now trues an in Elberton. from the city. He now turns up in Elberton, where he is the hero of an unpleasant sensa-tion. The story told by the Elberton Leader

tion. The story told by the Elberton Leader is as follows:

Fitzgerald came with the expectation of getting work from Hon. W. H. Mattox. He and Colonel Mattox did not trade and he was employed as bookkeeper by Messrs. J. H. Jones & Son. Some days ago, and not long after they had employed him. Messrs. Jones discharged him. Since then he has been loading around town and making himself very offensive by preaching the doctrine of social equality of races. Yesterday morning we saw a large crowd in front of the postoffice. Happening to look off to our left we saw Fitzgerald being hurried off by some one who seemed as if he were advising him to leave these parts. Upon inquiry we learned that Fitzgerald had just received a sound thrashing at the bands of Mr. L. H. O. Martin. We at once saw Mr. Martin and obtained an authentic account of the matter. One Sunday, while he was in the employ of Jones & Son, Fitzgerald called at the residence of Mr. Martin four miles in the country, having previously met Mr. Martin somewhere. Mr. Martin was in Elberton at church. On thisoccasion Fitzgerald made remarks reflecting of, intended to reflect on the house by which he was 'employed, Upon being told of this by his wife, Mr. Martin formed the Messrs. Jones of what their bookkeeper was saying of them. Only a day or so ago Mr. Martin learned that Fitzerland had left a postal card with Major Jones for him, and he according ly called for it. The card was not to Mrs. Martin, as we at first heard, it was to Mr. Martin and substantially stated this: "The woman at your house, or your wife, either mistook my words or she has wifted till Major Jones what he did, and his opinion of Mr. Martin had very little to do to be riding so far to tell Major Jones what he did, and his opinion of Mr. Martin how is that he knows how to use a hickory stick.

An Ancient China Cup.

#### Dawson, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—Mrs. Walter S. Dozier, nee Miss Susie Geise, of this

county, has a very pretty china cup and saucer 118 years old. The cup is round and has no handle to it. This has been for many years highly prized in the family. Mrs. Dozier is a sister of Mrs. D. J. Ray, of Atlanta. Haralson Superior Court. BUCHANAN, Ga., January 24.—[Special.] Judge Branham held night sessions of court and opening court at 7 o'clock a. m. the past His efforts to advance the business of court earned many friends here. The railroad cases have all been put off until next term of

court, and the railroad employes gone back to

#### their work. Death of a Venerable Matron.

DARIEN, Ga., January 24,—[Special.]—Mrs. Ann C. Hart, born at Sunberry, Ga., 1801, grandmother of the late William Robert Gigin Darien. The interment took place at St. Andrew's cemetery, on the ridge, at 3 p. m., Friday.

#### NOTES OF THE SCHOOLROOM.

Coffee county is without a school commis sioner, owing to the bungling character of the act abolishing the county commissioners. This interferes with the paying of the teachers. Colonel Davant has opened the spring term of the Elberton academy with a large attend-Professor Bizien has the public schools

of Griffin in splendid discipline.

Baxley is building a new academy building.

The Gainesville colleges have a larger attendance than ever before.

Mrs. Julian, who wrote the famous letter to

the wife-murderer, Beck, is now a teacher in

one of the Gainesville colleges.

Cedartown has two fine schools—the academy, under the management of Mr. W. K. Stansell, and the select school of Mrs. Crabbe. Both

sell, and the select school of Mrs. Craobe. Dota are well patronized.

Professor Farmer, of the Toccoa high school, has resigned for the purpose of going to Butler, and is succeeded by Rev. Dr. Hillyer.

The county school commissioner of Rockdale, Mr. G. M. Jones, furnishes the following facts. The amount of school funds received from all sources for the year 1855 was \$2,606-.02; of this amount, \$2,567.97 was paid to teachers. \$84 to the commissioner and \$2.05 for po due the commissioner. The county received from the state \$1,593.96, from polls \$840, and from other sources \$172,06. The colored polls in the county were 322, and the colored teachers received \$961.70. The whites paid 641 polls and received \$1.566.15. The average

monthly cost of tuition per pupil wsa \$1.19\{\} and the county paid 78\{\} per month. The Sandersville public school resumed exercises for the new year with one hundred and sixty scholars. The expenses of the school are defrayed by the city. The public-school system has been in operation there five years. and with few exceptions, gives general and perfect satisfaction. Professor W. H. Lawson, perfect satisfaction. Professor W. H. Lawson, who has for the past sixteen years taught in Sandersville, is the principal, assisted by an able corps of instructresses, viz: Miss Alice Hodnett, in the high school department; Miss Ella Mitchell, in the grammar department; Mrs. M. S. Parsons, in the intermediate department, and Miss Maria B. Haynes, in the primary department.

primary department.

The Byron high school has opened with bright prospects with about sixty pupils in at-tendance. This school is under the management of Major E. H. Ezell as principal, Mary Hodge and Mrs. D. F. Waite assistand Miss Lula Domingas music teacher.

#### PULPIT ECHOES.

The Presbyterians of Griffin are about to mild a new church.

A new house of worship will be built by the Methedists of Dublin in the spring. Rev. J. A. Munday has been called to pastorate of the Baptist church at Douglas-

The use of the Methodjst church at Leary has been tendered to the Baptists in the interim between now and the time that shall clapse before their church is built.

The Ellijay Courier says: "While Ellijay has many good qualities, we are sorry to see a disposition upon the part of our citizens to neglect divine services. Parents should at-tend Sunday school and preaching and train their children to go. This is a good way to promote good order and good morals and lessen the tendency to crime and immorality.

#### A Screven County Tale.

From the Sylvania, Ga., Telepho On the plantation of the late Israel Ziegler Sr., Mr. Reuben Ziegler, while in search on a pond near the dwelling house of his mother's, for a couple of otters which he had previously shot, discovered a portion of the head of two alligators above the ice by which the pond was then bridged. He soon relieved them from their icy embrace and drew them out. They are about six and a half and two and a half are about six and a hair and two and a hair feet in length, and were so frozen that they were almost immovable. Probably the completely covered condition of the pond deprived them of the air necessary to their existence, and they came to the surface in search of unobstructed atmosphere. He took them home and placed them in an outhouse to keep them till the weather should moderate think. them till the weather should moderate, think ing they would thaw and become so that they could move about, but they both died before could move about, but they both died before a change in the weather revived them from their frozen condition. Quite a number of

A White Squirrel. from the Washington, Ga., Chronicle. A colored man living on Mr. M. L. Heard's plantation captured a beautiful white squirrel several weeks ago. It is a curiosity and attracts a great deal of attention.

persons have seen them

A Liberal Offer. From the Dooly, Ga., Vindicator. We will take a limited amount of farm pro duce at this office for subscriptions.

An Incident of the Frost. From the Montezuma, Ga., Record. During the cold spell, a mule's tail was frozen off at Reynolds.

#### GEORGIA GLEANINGS

FROM THE COLUMNS OF OUR STATE EXCHANGES.

Tandelide on the S. G. and N. A. R. R.-A Colored cher Deserts His Wife-An Assignment at Centerville-New Stations on the Rome and Carrollton Railroad-State News.

The cotton receipts of Hartwell this season up to the present are over 5,000 bales. Turer & Richardson, of Centerville, have assigned to Mr. B. Green, of Washington.

Much complaint exists in Oglethorpe county over the jumping of contracts by the negroes. An election on the liquor question will be held in Pulaski county on the 18th of Febru-

Rev. Wesley Barlow, a colored preacher of Dublin, has deserted his wife, and fled with an educated colored sister. The following are the stations on the Rome

and Carrollton railroad between Rome and Ce-dartown: Holder's, Chambers, New Bethel, Summet, Lake creek and Dyers. Hon. Thomas Hardeman has declined an invitation to deliver an address before the state sgricultural convention, which meets in this city on the 9th of February.

J. W. Downs, Jr., has been appointed Post Master at Bowdon, in place of Judge Shellnut, who has held the office the most of the time for the last twenty-five or thirty years, Mrs. Dougherty, widow of the late Hon.

William Dougherty, who was one of the most distinguished ornaments of the Georgia bar, is in LaGrange, visiting her brother, the venerable James Turner.

A negro woman on the plantation of Dr. Cogburn in Putnam county, went to the spring Wednesday morning and while there was attacked with a convulsion, fell in the spring branch and was drowned. Mr. John Clements left Albany on the 5th

instant for a short trip over in the highbor-hood of Warwick, to be gone four days. As nothing has been heard from him there are suspicions of foul dealings. Mr. John Green Brown, of Housten county. killed eighteen thousand pounds of pork this season. He lives in a county where the stock law exists, but he keeps all his lands, over two

thousand acres, enclosed with fences.

Mr. Pierce Aycock, of Oglethorpe county, is ow living on the plantation that was owned by his father, grandfather and great-grand-father. The land was granted to his great-grandfather in 1784, and he has the chains of

titles up to the present time. Last Saturday week, Mr. G. N. Butler, of Dooly county, and two negroes took boats and went hunting in the overflowed swamps back of his plantation on Flint river. They killed several wild hogs averaging 150 pounds each, also nine rabbits and eight ducks.

The White Star line, of Rome, will shortly make four trips to Gadsden and return per week. This will be done to give additional mail facilities to people along the river and meet the requirements of increased business that will follow the blowing in of the Round mountain and Coosa farmers which is expect-

Mr. Al Perkins was in Carrollton on last Wednesday evening, and had while there \$500 in his coat pocket. He left town between two and three o'clock for home, and when near Mr. Ben Brown's, he missed his money. He immediately returned to town and made known his loss, and search was instituted up and down the road and the places he had been in town, but all in vain.

LaGrange Reporter:—A black man in

LaGrange is the owner of a house and lot in the city and one hundred acres of valuable land just outside the corporation. He also has a contract for carrying the mail two or three times a week to a small vil-age a few miles distant, which pays him sixty llars a quarter. The same colored man came to LaGrange when it was in the woods and ented with his then master on the spot now

The Lexington correspondent of the Athens Banner has the following interesting items: The late Judge Upson was systematic up to the last. He only permitted Dr. Faust, the attending physician, to visit him at certain hours, and would not see him at other times. It is not thought the judge's estate will be worth more than \$50,000 or \$75,000. He has out one child, the wife of ex-Lieutenant Governor Sims, of Mississippi, who was with her father at the time of his death.

There is not a shadow of a doubt about this county going overwhelmingly for Mattox for engress, and I believe that Wilkes is equally certain for Reese. Each of these gentlemen bowever, have warm friends in both sections It is generally conceded that Rev. John G. Gib on will be our standard-bearer for the senate. he will have a walk-over. J. T. Olive will undoubtedly be one of our next represent atives, and Captain W. C. Birchmore, of Max ey's, stands an excellent chance of being the of her. Both are superior men, and the people have settled on them.

Mr. Charlie Hudson, who died in Rockdale on the 15th instant, was the oldest man in the county. He was born in Virginia in the year 1756, and was, therefore, ninety years and seven days old. He was buried at Salem church in Sheffield district, the oldest church in the county, by the side of his wife who had preceded him about seven years. He reared a large family of children nine in all one a large family of children, nine in all, on of whom is Mr. N. D. Hudson. He served in the war of 1812, doing valiant service for hi country. He was a descendant of the Hud-son that discovered the state of New York, after whom Hudson bay and Hudson river, in New York were named. He was a rela-tive of the immortal Henry Clay, of Kentucky.

A negro by the name of Sandy Purcell, who works on the turpentine farm of Messrs. Fort & Mims, near Cedar Springs, was shot and dangerously wounded Monday by Mr. Lamb, of Henry county, Ala. Sandy owed Lumb, and Lamb was trying to get him to go back and work it out, but the negro refused to go and said he would be over Saturday week and and said he would be over sauruay week and settle up. Lamb then tried to make him go, but the negro still refused; whereupon Lamb drew api tol and remarked with an oath, that he would kill him, and shot three times. Two shots took effect, both striking about the hips, and inflicting such wounds that Dr. Crozier, who dressed them, thinks he will hardly re-

Last Monday Lexington was honored by visit from the contesting lawyers in the David Dickson will case, headed by Messrs. Jordan and Hawley, of Sparta, who came to our town to try and induce Judge Lumpkin to grant them a new trial. I do not positively know what the judge trial. I do not positively know what the judge will do in the premises, but the general impression is that he will refuse the boon, as the will is as sound a document as was ever drawn, and the verdict of the jury is generally induced. By the way, I learn authentically that the late Judge Pottle was paid a \$10,000 fee in this case but he did not live to enjoy it. Seab. Reese received a like sum. But the expense has not ended here, for the case will doubtless be kept in court for years. oubtless be kept in court for years.

A landslide on the S. G. & N. A. railroad caused the regular passenger to arrive in Griffin about three hours behind time. About one and a half miles from Carrollton, Engineer Carroll stopped his engine just as the train was about to enter a deep cut, and sent his colored fireman ahead to ascertain if any rocks had fallen in on the track. The fireman discovered huge boulders on the track besides a lot of dirt and ubbish, some of the rocks being large enough to have broken the engine had it been struck with full force. One of the rocks had fallen on the steel rails and broken one of them in two. After three hours steady work the train moved off just in time to escape a shower of rocks that rattled down from the embankment just as the last coach passed by in safety.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of the late Dr. A. John son, of Pulaski county, met with a horrible death last week. Since the death of her husdeath last week. Since the death of her husband, several months ago, Mrs. Johnson has resided alone, her nearest neighbor being Mr. Robert Campbell, who lives about a mile from her home. She never went anywhere, and had but few visitors. Last Thursday she called a negro man, who was passing her place, and asked him to cut some wood for her. This was the last time she was seen alive. Friday

# afternoon some one in the neighborhood called to see her, and met with a sight horrible to contemplate. The old woman was lying on the floor, dead, her head resting on a bed of sakes in the fireplace, her nose and hair burned off, her eyes burned out, and every particle of her clothing burned off.

particle of her clothing burned off.

Col Simons, colored, shot Wallis Jackson colored, Wednesday on the plantation of W. B. Martin in Putnam county. Simons claims the killing was not intentional. As Simons approached the louse in which Jackson was Jackson reached up and got his pistol and went to the door laughing and snapped the pistol twice, pointing at Simons. After Simons entered the house he snapped it at him again, then put it in his pocket. Simons approached Jackson then and took the pistol from his pocket and turned the cylinder until the hammer rested on the cartridge, for two barrels were loaded. He told Jackson this, and said he intended to shoot him. Jackson told him to shoot—using an oath. Then Simons placed the pistol to Jackson's bosom and fired and killed him. The parties are all colored.

#### EDITORS AT WAB. Toccoa and Elberton Excited Over a Case of

Wounded Honor. Mr. Edward Schaeffer, of Toccoa, was called in by Mr. J. W. Harris, editor of the Toccoa News, to act for him in a case of honor. Mr. Schaeffer had placed in his hand a copy of the Elberton Leader "containing the controversy between the News and the Gazette, and in which Mr. Harris denounced the Gazette edi tor, Mr. S. N. Carpenter, as a liar, a scoundrel and a coward; also a note from a friend of Mr. Carpenter's asking him to see him in

Toccos on that day."

The correspondence published in the
Leader of the 22d of January shows that Mr.
Carpenter's triend proved to be Mr. Davis, who anded Mr. Harris a letter, and was referred by the latter to Mr. Schaeffer. The letter, after referring to the existing quarrel, said:

referring to the existing quarrel, said:

I therefore demand of you an unconditional apology and a retraction of the offensive words used by you in the paper referred to, and if you decline to do so I will then, in accordance with the proposition you make, in the article referred to, to-wit: "Me are ready to give him any sort of satisfaction he may want, and just wherever and whenever he may say," meet you at Bowersville. Ga., at any time you and my friend, Mr. Davis, may agree upon, at some private and convenient place near Bowersville to settle the matter with you by fighting you without weapons of any kind.

Mr. Schaeffer asked Mr. Davis what the

Mr. Schaeffer asked Mr. Davis what the clause "fighting you without weapons of any kind" meant, and was informed that it meant a fist fight. Although Mr. Harris was willing to accept the fight on these terms, Mr. Schaef-fer declined to agree to it, and ended the ne-

Mr. Carpenter thereupon made the follow-

ing statement:

I am 50 years old. Mr. Harris is, I learn, 25 years old, stout and physically my equal. I have a wife and four little children to care for. He has neither wife and children, as I am informed. He therefore can afford to meet me in mortal combat and fight with deadly weapons, had he the courage to do so. In duty bound to my wife and children, I cannot afford to meet him in such a conflict, but I propose to give him satisfaction in the old way, which, although not according to the code, yet is a way that would have been equally fair to him and myself. Now, the gentleman declined, and under all the circumstance. I leave it for the honest, brave and fair minded public to say who the scoundrel and coward is. I dismiss him with contempt from further notice. ng statement :

#### AMONG GEORGIA JOURNALISTS.

Editor Mumford, of the Talbotton Era, is an advocate of cold water baths. The Elberton Leader has the best local page of the week.

Mr. Gantt, of the Athens Banner, is in such a critical condition that his life is despaired of. He is one of the most remarkable men on the Georgia press, and a fatal termination of his illness would be heard with universal regret. The Franklin News announces that Mr.W. A. Ridley came in Tuesday and settled for two years' subscription. He paid for the same in nice home made sausage, something for which we have a peculiar fondness.

Editor Harris, of Elberton, announces his pleasure at seeing ladies entering printing offices. He offers employment to such as wish

P. F. Lawshe, whose paper—the Southronwas burned out in the recent Gainesville fire, has found out that all the names on the book are not good for the money. He urges them are not good for the money. He urges them to come up and pay what they owe, at the same time asking other papers to "please copy in be-half of a brother journalist in a tight place." W. H. Stephenson has purchased the Hart-well Sun. J. H. Magill remains as editor.

#### GURGLES FROM THE JUG.

The Long Pond moonshiners are on trial in he federal court in Savannah. Darien will have an increased number of arrooms this year.

There is not a single barroom in Early county outside of Blakely, and only two in the town itself.

Illicit distilling! has been discontinued on Cumberland Island. Six culprits have bee

Says the Madisonian: "We are glad to learn from our friends on the anti-prohibition side, that they have no idea of making whisky an issue in the next municipal contest. The ru-mer was wholly without foundation it seems, and we are gratified to learn that they are opposed to making this an issue in city govern-ment. Now, let the probibitionists determine upon the same plan, and all will be well."

#### Attacked by an Alligator From the Sylvania, Ga., Telephone

On Tuesday of last week, about the coldest day in this section for the last century, Mr. Ed Oliver, residing about twelve miles above this place, went out to hunt some of his hogs, this place, went out to hunt some of his hogs, taking a negro boy along with him. After rambling about for some time, they came to a pond and crossing it on the ice, they discovered on the edge a considerable pile of leaves and straw, rather peculiarly heaped together. Procuring a pole they proceeded to poke into the mass, to find out what could be its occupant, when, to their utter astonishment, out jumped a huge alligator which attacked them foriously, nutting them to flight. Mr. Oliver a huge alligator which attacked them fariously, putting them to flight. Mr. Oliver
took to his heels across the pond on the ice
with the monster in hot pursuit, but he did not
go far before a slip upon the ice brought him
flat, and the dreaded reptile was upon him.
He thought his time had certainly come, but
in his desperation he seized his formidable foe
by the upper and lower jaws and held its
mouth our until the negre came up and noted mouth open until the negro came up and put. rendering it helpless. They then proceeded to exterminate his gatorship which was soon accomplished. It measured something over six feet in length.

### A Huge Tree. From the McDuffie, Ga., Journal.

Mr. Randall Reeves, of the Dearing district Mr. Randall Reeves, of the Dearing district, recently cut a pine tree on his premises, that rather surpasses anything of the kind we have yet heard of. The tree was cut up into railroad crossties, of which Mr. Reeves made sixtyty-two, which squared six by ten inches, and nine feet long, for which he received \$15.60. If the portion of the tree above the limbs had been cut into ties, Mr. Reeves is confident he could have made seventy-five instead of sixty-two ties. two ties.

#### Would Rejoice to See Him in Again. From the Sylvania, Ga., Telephone.

We hear many inquiries about the health of Hon. George R. Black, who has legions of friends throughout this entire vicinity, whose hearts would beat with joy to know that he had been restored to perfect health, in order that they might honor, him with any position within their gift. We yet hope to see this noble Georgian take his place again in the United States home of reversentative see in the United States house of representative, as in the days of old lang syne.

#### He is Solid on Silver.

From the Albany, Ga., News. Senator Joe. Brown is a little "off" on the tariff question, but he is solid on silver.

The Money It Has Held.

From the Marietta, Ga., Journal Mr. I. W. Smith has in his possession an hand-made, cloth-bound pocket-book that is over one hundred years old.

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The United States weather manufactory is con-iderable of an institution, but it Is a little erratic imes. The supply of weather is not always reg ver allowed to be wholly out of weathfrequently a large quantity is piled up for ich there is no need. That may be said to have en the case during the past week or more. Genal Hazen, the present head of the bureau, has ny enemies, and various charges involving intency, have been made for the purpose of mpassing his removal; but if it were generally an that he is personally responsible for all the or fort, trouble and loss caused by the late ex-ive snow storm and "cold snap," a great deal ight would be added to the pressure against "Old Probabilities," as the weather officer is

rly known, has been the butt of many jokes dat one time very little confidence was enterfor his prognostications: but since it has demonstrated that he can furnish all kinds of ther, and plenty of it, on very short notice, his lamations are treated with marked respect. We weather Bureau, as now organized, is a mil-institution, or an appendage of the regular y. There have been propositions in congress ke it away from military protection and give coarge of the agric litural department, but



THE WEATHER BUREAU.

ositive action has been taken and none is likethe. The service can be performed cheaper
better under the present system, and, owing to
nature of the work, army discipline is not only
unageous but almost necessary. Throughout
United States there are three hundred and
nty-six signal stations, in charge of nineteen
ers and five hundred meu of the signal corps
ic army. Each station is provided with the
instruments, including all the late inventions
observing and accurately recording the cont variations of the weather. From 139 of these
ous telegraphic reports are sent daily to Washfor observing and accurately recording the constant variations of the weather. From 139 of these stations telegraphic reports are sent daily to Washington; the others report by mail. Reports are received from the trained observers at important stations three times every twenty-four hours. These reports contain full particulars of the weather in the different districts. Seventeen stations in Canada, one in St. Johns, Newfoundland, and one in the northwestern part of British America send reports, and there are over 300 outside or volunteer observers in different sections who also send reports by mail. The telegraphic reports are transmitted to Washington by means of a secret code, a few figures conveying a large amount of information. These reports are received from all the stations in the United States, Canada and the West Indies inside of thirty minutes. A "translator" takes the telegrans in hand and reads them off to eight clerks, each of whom has a special weather map before him on which he marks the particular readings he has been instructed to take. These eight maps are afterwards combined in one general map, which then fully represents all phases of the weather throughout the territory covered. This map is closely studied by an expert signal officer, the "storm centre" located, the probable course of coming storms determined, and the complete "indications" made up for the several districts.

The first synchronous weather reports in this country were made in November, 1870, and since then the service has reached a high state of perfection. It is asserted by the officers in charge that ninety per cent of the advance bulletins issued are fully verified, with occasional variations of a few hours, while very few, if any, are absolutely

two the mometers we can, by reference to a "table of humidity," tell to a nicety the degree of satura-tion of the sir. The anemometer consists of an



U. S. NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

axle from which radiate four arms having at three extremities hemispherical cups to eatch the wind, the velocity of which is estimated by the number of revolutions per mitute made by the instrument. The direction of the wind is shown by an ordinary weather vane. It must not be supposed that the signal officer is perched on his house top to observe the workings of these indicators. He reads their record below in his sitting room as made automatically by the agency of electricity on a strip of paper wrapped about a revolving drum.

Suppose all the data in at the Washington office at 4.35 p. m., and that it is found that at Nashville, Tenn., and a hundred miles around it in every direction there is an "area of depression." an area of low barometer, say 23-22, while around Nashville as a centre we may draw a line showing a higher barometer, say 23-22, while around Nashville as a centre we may draw a line showing a higher barometer, say, 30-02, at Chiefinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Memphis, Atlanta, Abingdon, Va., and Wheeling. What is the forecast? There will be a flow of air—winds—inward from all points named toward Nashville. So far as practical effect is concerned, low barometer is equivalent to a depression of the upper surface of the sea of air in which we live, and high barometer is equivalent to an elevation, or wave, which will naturally flow down and fil up the depression. There will, therefore, be an inflow toward Nashville from all points of the compass. Like water flowing toward a hole in the bottom of a tub, the current of the air will take on a whirling motion, and this cyclonic movement, which, in the northern hemisphere, under the influence of the earth's rotation, is aiways from right to left, will go on increasing in intensity. Violent winds whirling about Nashville a distance of about seventy-five miles, but a dead calm perhaps at the city itself. In the ordinary water whirly-lool there is suction downward, but in our whirlwind the suction is upward, with, of course, a lower barometer. The war of course, a lower barometer. The warm, dampair about Nashville being thus carried by the cyclonic movement into the upper, colder and less dense regions of the atmosphere, becomes then expanded and chilled go as to be incapable of sustaining longer in its burden of moisture, which falls as rain or snow. "Continual rains and varying fierce winds attest the vigor of the meteorological catastrophe. But cyclones do not remain stationary. The record shows that the "area of low barometer" about Nashville, with its attendant winds and rains, may be expected to move eastward with a velocity of about thirty miles an hour. Instances occur in which steamers bound from New York to Liverpool overtake and cutstrip the eastward moving area of low pressure. So far we have spoken only of sucharcas. But areas of high barometer will present no great difficulty with the principles here presented kept well in view. An area of high barometer centering at Nashville, with low barometer at all places two hundrew miles distant, would, of course, necessitate an outflow from that point, and the currents thus generated would, under the influence of the earth's rotation, be deflected to the right. Such an area dees not however, so often produce rain; it is rather the condition of our return of good weather. The station on the summit of Pike's Peak is one of the most important, as well as the highest, in the country. It is situated 14,157 feet above sea level, surrounded by perpetual snow, and in a region where many of our severest storms have their origin. The cut of it given above is from a sketch by M. Seamans, of Colorado springs, and is a perfect representation. Water freezes on the Peak every night in the year, and snowstorms in July and August are not an unusual occurrence. It is nine miles, over a most difficult trail, from the foot of the mountain to the summit, and the two men in charge "pack" their provisions and supplies on horseback. But they have enough and some to spare for hundreds of tourists who lunch there, at a dollar a



SIGNAL STATION SUMMIT OF PIKE'S PEAK.

wrong. some account of the system and instruments used may be interesting to the majority of readers. The bureau passes its forecasts upon observations as to barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, amemometer, weather vane, and rain gauge, made at the same instant three times a day at all the stations. Each observer inspects his instruments at 7.35 a. m., 4.35 p. m. and 11.35 p. m., Washington time, and at once telegraphs his report 20 Washington, where the bulletins are made up and published in each case one hour and twenty-five minutes after the observations are made—at 9 a. m., 6 p. m. and 1 a. m., respectively. Reliable to Washington, where the bulletins are made up and published in each case one hour and twenty five minutes after the observations are made—at 9 a. m., 6 p. m. and 1 a. m., respectively. Reliable weather prophecy requires that at least four things be known respecting the condition of the atmospher cover a wide area—its weight as indicated by the barometer: its temperature, as shown by the barometer: its temperature, as shown by the the themometer, and the direction and velocity of its currents, as recorded by the weather vane and anemometer. Observations of the amount of rainfall, expressed in inches, and the appearance of the clouds are sometimes found to be of great service. The barometer used in our service is the rommon mercurial barometer, in which the varying weight of the atmosphere at any given place is balanced against the weight of a column of mercury contained in a glass tube about thirty-three inches in length. At the sea-level in fair weather a column of air one inch square and extending to the upper limit of the atmosphere weighs fifteen pounds; a column of mercury of the same section and thirty inches high weighs the same; hence the power of the air under the conditions mentioned to sustain in a tube containing a vacuum in its upper and a column of mercury of the height named. It follows, of course, that the height of the mercurial column will vary with the variations in the weight of the atmosphere, falling when the air is rendered light by reason of the presence of watery vapor, by excessive heat, or other cause, and rising when the air is cold and dry, or dense from other causes not necessary at present to enumerate. It must not be supposed that a falling barometer is an invariable precursor of a storm; the indications of the instrument are to be relied on only in connection with those of other instruments. The thermometers can ployed by the signal service differ from those in ordinary use only in being self-recording as respects maximum and minimum temperature.

The humder these conditions, th 6 p.m. and 1 a. m., respectively. her prophecy requires that at least f to be brought almost to the freezing point before it would give up its burden of water. Evidently exposed water would not evaporate in a fully saturated air, and will evaporate more or less freely in proportion to the degree of dryness. As all evaporation produces cold, it is evident that the method of estimating humidity by the "wet and dry bulb thermometer" is a good one. This instrument, which is the one employed by our signal office. consists of two ordinary thermometers, one of which has its bulb enveloped in lampwick kept moist with water. In a dry atmosphere this water produces by its evaporation a chilling effect, and by observing the difference in the readings of the

good part of the Atlantic ocean. The late good part of the Atlantic ocean. The late "bliz-zard" which swept over the entire region east of the Rocky mountains was the severest experienced in many years, yet was not predicted or forecast by the weather bureau beyond the mere announce-ment that a cold wave was approaching. It is doubtful if the claims of the institution for the perfection of its work can be much better sus-tained now than in the days of General Liveyr, who become so cautious at one time that he put out the



SIGNAL STATION, NEW YORK. signals only after his corns advised him the storm was coming. The coldest point during the late "Stap" was in northern Dakota, where the thermometer registered 30 degrees below zero on Saturday morning, January 9th. Yet it is said the farmers in that region were out chopping wood all day in their shirt sleeves.

DEATHS IN GEORGIA

SOCIAL CIRCLE Ga., January 23. - [Special.]
Died on the 20th inst., in this place Mrs. Theresa
Newton, the wife of Edmond P. Newton. The
deceased had been in falling health for some time. but was thought by her friends to be improving until a few days before death. She was consigned to her last resting place in the cemetery in this place yesterday.

DAWSON, Ga. January 23. [Special.]—Mr. John H. Collier, one of the substantial citizens of this county, died Friday morning in the seventyhird year of his age. A good man "has ceased from his labor.

COLUMBUS, Ga., January 23 .- [Special.]-Mrs. W. B. Thomas died today at her home near Crawford, leaving a husband and three children. She was only about twenty-two years old and was formerly a Miss Dudley.

Mr. J. W. Stewart died at his home a few miles

north of Columbus last night, after a long illness of consumption. He leaves a wife and nine chil-

Death of a College Professor.

STAUNTON, Va., January 23.—Rev. Dr. J. P. Strider, professor of moral philosophy and belles lettres at Washington and Lee University, died here tonight of softening of the brain.

TALMAGE'S SERMON

PREACHED IN BROOKLYN TABER NACLE YESTERDAY.

Dr. Talmage Delivers the Third of His Series Sermons on "The Marriage Ring"-"Jand tine Marriages and Escapedes"-A Ser-monfor the Young of Both Sexes.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., January 24 .- [Special.] The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D.D., preached today in the Brooklyn tabernacle, the third of his series of sermons on "The Marriage Riag." The hymn sung by the congregation begins: "My soul, be on thy guard!

Ten thousand foes arise, And hosts of sin are pressing hard To draw thee from the skies."

Professor Browne rendered on the organ the conata No. 1 in D minor, by Guillmant. The subject of Dr. Talmage's sermon was "Clandestine Marriages and Escapades," and the text, Proverbs ix, 17-18: "Stolen waters are sweet, and bread taken in secret is pleasant. But he knoweth not that the dead are there.' The preacher said:
The garden of Eden was a great orchard of

fruit-bearing trees, bushels and bushels of round, ripe, glorious fruit, but the horticulturist and his wife having it in charge, hankered for one special tree simply because it was for bidden, starting a bad streak in human nature. so that children will now sometimes do something simply because they are forbidden to do
it. This link in the human race is not easily
unsnarled. Tell a company that they may
look into any twenty rooms of a large house
except one, and their chief desire is to see that one, though all the others were picture galle-ries and that a garret. If there were in a re-gion of pineral springs twenty fountains, but the proprietor had fenced in one well against the public, the one fenced in would be the chief temptation to the visitors, and they would rather taste of that than of the other nineteen. Sclomon recognized this principle in the text, and also the disaster that follows forbidden conduct, when he said: "Stolen waters are sweet, and bread eaten in secret is pleasant, but he knoweth not that the dead are there.

In this course of sermons on "The Marriage Ring," I, this morning, aim a point-blank fact at "Clandes ine Marriages and Escapades," Yonder comes up through the narrows of New York harber a ship having all the evidence of tempestuous passage: Salt water mark reach-ing to the top of the smokestack. Mainuast, for mast, mizzen-mast twisted off. Bullwarks knocked in. Lifeboats off the davit. Jib sheets and lee-bowlines missing. Captain' bridge demolished. Main shaft broken. Al Captain's bridge demolished. Main shaft broken. All the pumps working to keep from sinking before they can get to wharfage. That ship is the institution of Christian marriage, launched by the Lord grandly from the banks of the Euphrates, and floating out on the seas for the admiration and happiness of all nations. But Frée-loveism struck it from one side, and Mornonism struck it from another side, and hurricanes of libertinism have struck it on all sides, until the old skip needs remains in eyery. sides, until the old sloip needs repairs in every plank and beam and sail and bolt and clamp and transom and stanchion.

In other words, the notions of modern soci-

ety must be reconstructed on the subject of the marriage institution. And when we have got it back somewhere near what it was when God built it in paradise; the earth will be far on God built it in paradise; the earth will be far on toward resumption of paradisaical conditions. Do you ask what is the need of a course of sermons on this subject? The man or woman who asks this question is either ignorant or guilty. In New England, which has been considered by many the most moral part of the United States, there are two thousand divorces per year. And in Massachusetts, the headquarters of steady habits, there is one divorce to every fourteen marriages. The state headquarters of steady habits, there is one divorce to every fourteen marriages. The state of Maine, considered by many almost frigid in propricties, has in one year 478 divorces. In Vermont swapping wives is not a rare transaction. In Connecticut there are women who boast that they have four or five times been divorced. Moreover, our boasted Protestantism is, on this subject nore lax than Roman Catholicism. Roman Catholicism. Catholicism. Roman Catholicism admts of no Catholicism. Roman Catholicism admits of no divorce except the reason that Christ admitted as a lawful reason. But Protestantism is admitting anything and everything, and the larger the proportion of Protestants in any part of the country, the larger the ratio of divorce. Do you not then think that Protestantism needs some toning up on this subject?

Aye, when you realize that the sacred and divine institution is being expiratured and dedivine institution is being caricatured and de-famed by clandestine marriages and escapades all over the land, does there not seem a call for such discussion? Hardly a morning or evening paper comes into your possession without reporting them, and there are fifty of these occurrences where one is perted, because it is the interest of all parties to hush them up. The victims are, all hours of the night, climbing down ladders or crossing over from state to state, that they may reach laws of greater laxistate, that they may reach laws of greater laxity, holding receptions six months after marriage to let the public know for the first time that a half year before they were united in wedlock. Ministers of religion, and justices of the peace, and mayors of cities willingly joining in marriage runaways from other states and neighborhoods; the coach box and the back seat of the princely landau in flirtation; telegrams flashing across the country for the arrest of absconded school misses who started off with armfull of books, and taking rail trains to meet their affianced;—in the snow drifts of the great storm that has recently passed over the country, some of them, I read, have perished—thousands of people in a marriage whose banns have never been published; precipitated conjugality; bigamy triumphant; precipitated conjugality; bigamy triumphant; marriage a joke; society blotched all over with a putrefaction on this subject, which no one but the almighty God can arrest. We admit that clandestinity and escapade

We admit that clandestinity and escapade are semetimes authorized and made right by parental tyranny or domestic serfdom. There have been exceptional cases where parents have had a monomania in regard to their sons and daughters, demanded their celibacy or forbidding relations every way right. Through absurd family ambition parents have sometimes demanded qualifications and equipment of fortune unreasonable to expect or simply or fortune unreasonable to expect or simply impossible. Children are not expected to marry to please their parents, but to please themselves. Given good morals, means of a livelihood, appropriate age and quality of social position, and no parent has a right to prohibit a union that seems deliberate and a matter of the heart. ter of the heart.

Rev. Phillip Henry, eminent for piety and good sense, used to say to his children: "Please God and please yourselves, and you shall never displease me.'

During our civil war a marriage was about to be celebrated at Charleston, South Carolina, between Lieutenant de Rochelle and Miss Anna, the daughter of ex-Governor Pickens. Anna, the daughter of ex-tovernor Fickens. As the ceremony was about to be solemnized, a shell broke through the roof and wounded nine of the guests, and the bride fell dying, and, wrapped in her white wedding robe, her betrothed kneeling at her side, in two hours she expired. And there has been many as bright a union of hearts as that proposed, that the bomb shell of outrageous parental indigna-

the bomb shell of outrageous parental indigna-tion has wounded and scattered and slain.

If the hand offered in marriage be blotched of intemperance, if the life of the marital can-didate has been debauched, if he has no visible means of support, and poverty and aban-donment seem only a little way ahead, if the twain seem cutirely unmatched in disposition, protest and forbid and reinforce your opinion by that of others, and put all lawful obstacles in the way; but do not join that company of parents who have ruined their children by a plutocracy of domestic crankiness which has caused more than one elopement. I know of a few cases where marriage has been under the red-hot anathema of parents and all the neighbors, but God approved and the homes established have been beautiful and positively

But while we have admitted there are real cases out of a hundred, yes, in 999 cases out of a hundred, yes, in 999 cases out of a thousand, these unlicensed departures and decomposed and eternal. It is safer for a woman to jump off the docks of the East river and depend on being able to swim to the other hole with all flags flying, do not try to run a blockade at midnight.

In view of all this I charge you to break up clandestine correspondence if you are engaged. cases of justifiable rebellion in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, yea, in 999 cases out of a thousand, these unlicensed departures and decomposents by moonlight, are ruin temporal and eternal. It is safer for a woman to jump off the docks of the East river and decomposed on heiner the characteristics.

ressibilities are that she may be rescued but the probability is that she will not. Read the story of the escapades in the newspapers for the past ten years, and find me a half doz-en that do not mean poverty, disgrace, aban-doment, police court, divorce, death and hell. "Stelen waters are weet and head estnoment, ponce court, divorce, deam and hell. "Stoien waters are sweet, and bread eaten in secret is pleasant. But he knoweth not that the dead are there." Satan presides over the escapade. He introduces the two parties to each other. He gets them to pledge their troth. He appoints where they shall meet. He shows them where they can find officiating minister or sonire. He regist out to them the minister or squire. He points out to them the ticket office for the rail train. He puts them aboard, and when they are going forty miles an hour, he jumps off and leaves them in the lurch; for while Satan has a genius in getting jeople into trouble, he has no genius in getting jeople into trouble, he has no genius for getting them out. He induced Jonah to take ship for Tarshish, when God told him to go to Nineveh; but provided for the recreant prophet no better landingplace than the middle of the Mediternaen see.

Mediteranean sea.

The modern novel is responsible for many of The modern novel is responsible for many of these abscondings. Do you think that young women would sit up half the night reading novels in which the hero and heroine get acquainted in the usual way and carry on their increased friendliness until with the consent of parents the day of marriage is appointed, and amid the surrounding group of kindred, the vows are taken? Oh, no! There must be flight and pursuit and narrow escape and drawn darger, and ending in sunshine and parental dagger, and ending in sunshine and parental forgiveness and bliss unalloyed and gorgeous. It many of the cases of escapade the idea was implanted in the hot brain of the woman by a cheap novel, fen cent's worth of unadulterated perdition.

These evasions of the ordinary modes of

These evasions of the ordinary modes of marriage are to be deplored for the reason that nearly all of them are proposed by bad men. If the man behave well he has a character to which he can refer and he can say: "If you want to inquire about me there is a list of names of people in the town or neighborhood where I live." No; the heroes of escapades are nearly all cither bigamists, or libertines, or days barde in definitions. drukards, or defrauders, or first-class scoundiels of some sort. They have no character to lese. They may be dressed in the height of fashion, may be cologned and pomatumed and padded and diamond ringed and flamboyantpadded and, dambnod-ripged and namboyant-cravatted until they bewitched the eye and intoxicate the olfactories, but they are double-distilled extracts of villainy, moral dirt and blasphemy. Beware of them. "Stolen waters are sweet, and bread eaten in secret is pleas-ant. But he knoweth not that the dead are

Fugitive marriage is to be deplored because it almost always implies woman's descent from a higher social plane to a lower. If the man was not of a higher plane, or the marriage on an equality, there would be no objectious, and hence no inducement to claudestinity. In al most all cases it means the lowering of woman-hood. Observe this law: a man marrying a woman beneath him in society, may raise her to any eminence that he himself may reach; to any emmence that he himself may reach; but if a woman marry a man beneath her in society, she always goes down to his level. That is a law inexogable, and there are no exceptions. Is any woman so high up that she can afford to plot for her own debasement? There is not a state in the American union that has not for the last twenty years furnished an instance of the sudden departure of some intelligent woman from an affined. ed an instance of the sudden departure of some intelligent woman from an affluent home to spend her life with some one who can make three dollars a day provided he keeps very busy. Well, many a man has lived on three dollars a day and been happy, but he undertakes a big contract when with three dollars a day he attempts to support some one who has lived in a home that cost twenty thousand ner

lived in a home that cost twenty thousand per annum. This has been about the history of mest of such conjunctions of simplicity and extravagance, the marriage of ox and eagle. extravagance, the marriage of ox and eagle. The first year they get on tolerably well, for it is odd and romantic and assisted by applause of people who admire outlawry. The second year the couple settle down into complete dislike of each other. The third year they separate and seek for divorce, or, as is more probable, the man becomes a drunkard and the woman a blackened waif of the stret. "Stolen waters are sweet, and bread eaten in secret is pleasant. But he knoweth not that the dead are there."

the dead are there." These truant marriages are also to be de These truant marriages are also to be de-plored, because in most instances they are ex-ecuted in defiance of parental wisdom and kindness. Most parents are anxious for the best welfare of a child. If they make vehe-ment and determined opposition it is largely because it is a match unfit to be made, and they can see for their daughter nothing but wretchedness in that direction. They have where and wiser appreciation, for instance, of the certain domestic demolition that comes from alchoholism in a young man. They realize what an idiota woman is who marries a man who has not brains or industry enough to earn a livelihood for a family. No bureau of sta-tistics can tell us the number of women who, after marriage, have to support themselves and their husbands. If the husband becomes and their husbands. If the husband becomes invalid, it is a beautiful thing to see a wife uncomplainingly, by needle, or pen, or yard stick, or washing machine support the home. But these great, lazy masculine louts that stand around with hands in their pockets, allowing the wife with her weak arm to fight the battle of bread, need to be regurgitated from society. There are innumerable instances in these cities There are innumerable instances in these cities where the wife pays the rent, and meets all the family expenses, and furnishes the tobacco and the beer for the lord of the household. No wonder parents put on all the breaks to step such a train of disaster. They have too often seen the gold ring put on the finger at the altar, turning out to be the iron link of a chain of domestic servitude. What a farce it is for a pure who expect surrent himself and chain of domestic servitude. What a farce it is for a man who cannot support himself and not worth a cent in the world, to take a ring which he purchased by money stolen from his grandmother's cupboard and put it on the finger of the bride, saying: "With this ring I thee wed and with all my worldly goods I thee endow."

It is amazing to see how some women will marry men knowing nothing about them. No merchant or merchantess would sell a hundred dellars worth of goods on credit, without krowing wlicther the customer was worthy of being usted. No man or woman would buy with encumbrances of mortgages and d judgments against it uncancelled, t there is not an hour of the day or or the last ten years that there have he: been women by hasty marriage entrusting their earthly happiness to men about whose honesty they know nothing, or who are en-cumbered with liens and judgments and first mortgages and second mortgages and third mortgages of evil habits. No wonder that in such circumstances parents in conjugating the verb in question, pass from the subjective modd to the indicative, and from the indicative to the imperative. In nearly all the cases of escapade that you will hear of the rest of your lives, there will be a headlong leap over the barriers of paternal common sense and forethought. "Stolen waters are sweet, and bread eaten in secret is pleasant. But he knoweth not that the dead are there."

We also deplore these fraudulent esponsals and this sneaking exclange of

We also deplore these fraudulent espousals and this sneaking exchange of single life for marriage life, because it is deception, and that is a corroding and damning vice. You must deceive your kindred, you must deceive society, you must deceive all but God, and Him you cannot deceive. Deception does not injure others so much as it injures ourselves. Marriage is too important a crisis in one's life to be decided by sleight of hand or a sort of jugglery which says: "Presto change! Now you see her and now you don't." Better wait for years for circumstances to improve. Time may remove all obstacles. The candidate for martail preferences may change his habits, or get into some trade or business that will support a some trade or business that will support a home, or the inexorable father and mother home, or the inexorable father and mother may be promoted to celestial citizenship. At the right time have the day appointed. Stand at the end of the best room in the house with joined hands and minister of religion before you to challenge the world that "if they know of any reason why these two persons shall not be united, they state it now or forever hold their peace," and then start out with the good wishes of all the neighbors and the halo of the Divine sanction. When you can go not as

in it, and have no more claudestine meetings in it, and have no more clandestine meetings either at the ferry, or on the street, or at the house of mutual friends, or at the corner of the words. Do not have letters come for you to the postoffice under an assumed address. Have no correspondence that makes you uneasy lest someone by mistake open your letters. Do not employ terms of endearment at the beginning and close of letters, unless you have a right to use them. That young lady is on the edge of danger who dares not allow her mother to see her letters

If you have sensible parents take them into your confidence in all the affairs of the heart. They will give you more good advice in one

They will give you more good advice in one hour than you can get from all the world beside, in five years. They have toiled for you so long and prayed for you so much, they have your best interests at heart. At the same time let parents review their opposition to a proposed marital alliance, and see if their opposition is founded on a genuine wish for the child's welfare or on some whim or notion or preju-dice or selfishness; fighting a natural law and trying to make Niagara run up stream. Mr. Pitt, the prime minister of England, was al-Pitt, the prime minister of England, was always saying wise things. One day Sir Walter Farquhar called on him in great perturbation.

Mr. Pitt inquired what was the matter, and Sir Walter told him that his daughter was about to be married to one not worthy of her rank. Mr. Pitt said: "Is the young man of respectable family?" "Yes." "Is he respectable in himself?" "Yes." "Has he an estimable character?" "Yes." "Why then, my dear Sir Walter, make no opposition." The advice was taken and a happy married life ensued. Let ministers and officers of the law decline officing ministers and officers of the law decline offici ministers and officers of the law decline offici-ating at claudestine marriages. When they are asked to date a marriage certificate back, as we all are asked, let them peremptorily de-cline to say that the ceremony was in November instead of January, or decline to leave the date blank lest others fill out the record erro-neously. Let a law be passed in all our states, as it has already been in some of the states, making a liceuse from officers of the law necessary before we can unite couples, and then make it necessary to publish beforehand in the newspapers, as it used to be published in the ewspapers, as it used to be published in the ew England churches, so that if there be law New England churches, so that if there be law-ful objection it may be presented, not swinging the buey on the rocks after the ship has struck and gone to pieces. And here it might be well for me to take all the romance out of an escap-ade by quoting a dozen lines of Robert Pollock, the great Scotch poet, where he describes the crazied victim of one of these escapades:

razied victim of one of these escapades:

\* \* \* Yet had she many days
frorrow in the world, but never wept.
he lived on alms, and carried in her hand
one withered stalks she gathered in the spring,
then any asked the cause, she smiled and said
her any asked the cause, she smiled and said
her grave when she was dead. She never spoke
f her deceiver, father, mother, home;
r child, or heaven, or hell, or God, but still
a lonely places walked, and ever gazed
pout the withered stalks, and talked to them
ill wasted to the shad-w of her youth,
ith woe too wide to see beyond, she died."

But now I turn on this subject an intens We have fifteen hundred lights in thi church, and when by electric touch they are kindled in the evening service, it is almost startling. But this whole subject of "Chandes-tine Marriages and Escapades," I put under a more intense light than that. The headlight of a locomotive is terrible if you stand near enough to catch the full glare of it. As it weeps around the "Horse-shoe Curve" of the Alleghanies, or along the edges of the Sierrra Nevadas, how far ahead, and how deep down, and how high up it flashes, and there is instantaneous revelation of mountain peak and wild beasts hieing themselves to their caverns, and cascades a thousand feet tall, clinging in white terror to the precipices! But more intense, more far reaching, more sudden, swifter tense, more far-reaching, more sudden, swifte and more tremendous, is the headlight of an and more tremendous, is the neadight of an advancing Judgment Day, under which all the most hidden affairs of life shall come to discovery and arraignment. I quote an overwhelming passage of Scripture in which I put the whole emphasis on the word "secret:" "God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good or evil." il." What a time that will be in which the cover

What a time that will be in which the cover shall be lifted from every home and every heart. The iniquity may have been so sly that it escaped all human detection, but it will be as well known on that day as the crimes of Sodem and Gomorrah, unless for Christ's sake it has been forgiven. All the fingers of unversal condemnation will be pointed at it. The archangel of wrath will stand there with uplifted thunderball ready to strike it. The lifted thunderbolt ready to strike it. The squeamishness and prudery of earthly seciety, which bardly allowed some sins to be mentioned on earth, are past, and the man who was uncken and the woman who was impure will, under a light brighter than a thousand noon-day suns, stand with the whole story written on scalp and forchead and cheek and hands and feet: the whole resurrection body aflame and dripping with fiery disclosures, ten thousand sepulchral and celstial and infernal voices cry-

ing: "Unclean! Unclean! Unclean!"
All marital intrigues and all secret iniquities will be published, as though all the trumpets spoke them and all the lightnings capitalized them, and all the carthquakes rumbled them. O, man, recreant to thy marriage now! O, weman, in sinful collusion! What then will become of thy poor soul? The tumbling Alps and Pyrenees and Mount Washington cannot hide thee from the consequences of thy secret sins. Better repent of them now, so that they cannot be brought against thee. For the chief of sinners there is pardon, if you ask it in time. But I leave you to guess what chance there will be for those who on earth lived in there will be for those who on earth lived in clandestine relations, when on that day the very Christ who had such high appreciation of the marriage relation that He compared it to His own relation with the church, shall appear at the door of the great hall of the last assize, and all the multitudes of earth and hell and heaven, shall rise up and cry out from the three galleries: "Behold the bridegroom cometh:"

The missing link has at last been found. Dr. Samuel G. Cox, D. D., of Washington, D. C., samuel G. Cox, D. D., of Washington, D. C., says that while Red Star Cough Cure has no opiates, and is safe, its has more efficacy than cough mixtures which contain narcoties.

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5th.—An incomparable diuretic,

6th.—A gentle but effectual laxative.

7th.—It possesses every requirement for the radical cure of the disease.

8th.—It is harmless in every respect, regardless of weather.

One to three bottles generally cures the most stubborn cases.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

Retail price \$1.50 a bottle.
ATLANTA, Ga., October 19, 1885. J. M. Hunnicutt & Co.;

Dear Sirs—I have been a great sufferer from Reumatism, and on one occasion used your Rheumatic cure with great benefit, giving relief after the usual remedies had failed. I do not hesitate to recommend "Hunnicutis Rheumatic Cure" to all afflicted with Rheumatism as being a safe and reliable remedy. Yours truly,

#### NEW YORK CITY.



#### MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared by a physician with special regard to health. He Ammonia, Lime or Alam.

#### Belp Wanted --- Male.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO START Annew business at their homes: can be done evenings and learned in an hour; any person making less than 10c. to 50c. an hour should send 10c. at once for a package of samples of goods and 24 working samples (formulas) to commence on. Address Albany Supply Co., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—SALE-MEN IN EVERY STATE OF the union to represent a paint manufacturing establishment.

the union to represent a paint manufacturing establishment having several specialities that are popular and easy selling. Can be handled alone or in connection with other goods. Address the Wm. B. Price Manufacturing company, Baltimore, Md. WANTED-THREE INTELLIGENT AND ACTIVE men to sell household articles of established.

tive men to sell household articles of established merit; compensation good. Fowler Mrg. Co. limited, 1214 Whitehall street 2t

A PRINTER WANTED—TO WORK IN A COUNTROL OF THE PRINTER WANTED—TO WORK I A try office. Note but a sober man need apply, Board will be furnished, permanent employment given. Address Ellen J. Bortch, Carnesville, Ga, and give lowest terms per month.

WANTED-AN ACTIVE MAN (ONE OUT OF employment) to beein on moderate calculations.

The employment to begin on moderate salary and work himself up, representing, in his own locality, an old established house. References exchanged Am. Manufacturing House, it Barclay St., N. Y. dec-dem-mon

#### Situations Wanted -- Male.

WANTED-EMPLOYMENT BY A MAN OF EXperience, who is not afraid of work of any
kind. Would clerk in family grocery, or as machinist or as teamster. Address J. D. this office.
Will furnish reference.
WANTED-FOSTITION AS BOOK-KEEPER BY A
skillful accountant. Fifteen years experience,
lest references. Address, stating salary, W. F. M.,
Constitution office.

#### Boarders Wanted.

THE EWELL HOUSE. CORNER OF CHURCH and West Ellis streets, can accommodate several ladies and gentlemen with good board and nice rooms. It is opposite the club house. Agents Wanted.

A GENTS IN EVERY SECTION OF THE COUN-try for two new books, just ready. Special terms to men of experience, capable of filling a large ter-ritory. State experience, age and territory wanted. Cassell & Co. (limited), 822 Broadway, New York and 40 Pearborn street, Chicago. Wanted -- Board.

DOARD WANTED BY TRAVELING MAN IN private family for wife and child, and himself on Sundays; prefer to furnish our own room. Address, giving rate of board, W. J. N., care Commercial house, Newman, Ga.

#### Wanted -- Aliscellaneous.

WANTED-BUSINESS MEN TO SEND SIXTY cents to The Constitution for a book of 100 ironelad mortgage notes, waiving homestead and the garnishment of wages.

WANTED-100 FAMILIES TO CALL FOR trial packages Bacot's Best Liver pills, at drug store of Bradfield & Ware, or Magnus' & Higtower.

#### for Bent-Gonses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT-MY EIGHT ROOM COTTAGE, NO. 67 Jackson street, northeast corner of Highland avenue. F. M. Scott, 14 W. Alabama street. dtf

### Business Chances.

MALL LICENSED HOTEL FOR SALE ON EASY terms. Very good business location, in largest watering place in America. J. C. Johnson, P. O. box 420, Atlantic City, N. J., or agent, Atlanta.

box 620, Atlantic City, N. J., or agent, Atlanta.

Jan 21—thu, sat, mon, 121

DISINESS MAN OR BOOKKEEPER, WITH
S.000 or 8.,000 to invest or loan, in well-established
popular and profitable Atlanta enterprise, can
secure pleasant position, good salary and interest
on money. Good opportunity for one wanting
good business and permanent home in Atlanta,
Manufacturer, care Constitution. Sun.mon.wed.

MONEY—\$10,000 OR \$20,000 CASH. WANTed. a special partner to invest in
most important and profitable industry in the
south. If desirable, managing position, both
pleasant and permanent, will be given. To a man
of enterprise, this opportunity for investment and
position is a golden one. None but principal need
apply. Address Atlanta Industry, care Constitution.

#### for Sale--Real Estate.

FOR SALE OR RENT-ELEGANT BRICK RESIdence modern, 9 rooms, near P. O. Splendid
property for home or investment. Possession at
once, furnished or unfurnished. Call early or miss
best opportunity ISSG. Sam'l W. Goode, corner Marietta and Peachtree.

FOR DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE HEIRS AT
law. I now offer for sale, for ten days only,
that elegant brick dwelling, with slate roof, conanining on upper floor, parlor, dining room, three
nice bed rooms, bath room, two pantrys, two ell
closets, two china closets, clothes closets, gas and
water throughout the house, good well on back
porch, servants' room, kitchen, wood and coal
house on lower floor; good stable and carriage
house, with alley in the rear. Situated at 55 Wheat
street, corner Ivy, the most central and convenient
locality to business, to be found in Atlanta, Lot
50x100 feet. Titles perfect. For price and terms of
sale apply to Louis L. Cohen, for heirs at law, 13
East Hunter street.

#### Machinery for Sale.

FOR SALE-A PENFIELD BRICK MACHINE, boiler and engine complete, all in fine order, capacity 2,000 per day. Pitcher & Creager, Baltimore, Md.

#### for Sale--Books, Stationery ett,

A BOOK OF 100 IRONCLAD WAIVER NOTES
with mortgage clause; costs sixty cents, and is a
good investment for the business man. We will
send the book post paid, upon receipt of sixty
cents. Address The Constitution.

D' YOU WANT A NICE RECEIPT OR DRAFT
book? We send a book containing one hundred receipts or drafts, post paid, upon receipt of
thirty-five cents. Address The Constitution.

#### Lost.

LOST.-LOST OR STOLEN, ON THE EVE 21ST inst. a bull puppy about three months old. Color white, with large brown spots covering both eyes. A liberal reward will be paid by returning him to general baggage room, Union depot, Atlanta Ga. 22

ta, Ga. 2t

OST-REWARD-A SUITABLE REWARD
will be paid for the recovery of a pair of gold
rimmed eye-glasses lost Saturday afternoon on
Marietta, Peachtree or Whitehall street. A Lafy,
care Constitution.

#### Personal.

NOTICE—THE FIRM OF HODGE & ATKINS was dissolved by the death of Mr. C. M. Atkins, Jr., December 25th, 1885. The firm name will be signed in liquidation only. All parties indebted are requested to settle without delay. J. P. Hodge, surviving partner of Hodge & Atkins. 32

#### Anction Sales.

SEND YOUR FURNITURE GOODS, STOCK, ETC., to J. J. Levi & Co., 28 Peachtree street, to sell either at anction or private sale. OTRAYED—FROM THE LOT OF MR. JOHN A.
Whitner, 29 Richardson street, on Saturday
night, 2 dark colored Jersey helfer. The finder
will be liberally rewarded.

EAFNESS its CAUSES and CURES, twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specially is of the day with no kened. Cured himself in large mouths, and slace then hundreds of others by same process. A plain, simple and succe schil home treatment. Address T. S. PAGE, 128 Ez at 20th street, York City. nor 14—d12v, ast mon wed

#### THE CONSTITUTION. PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TRE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE AT \$1 PER MONTH, \$2.50 FOR THERE MONTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR. TRE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS LEADING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN

THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

ADVERTISING BATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE PAPER, AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS,
SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO

THE CONSTITUTION.

Atlanta, Ga.

#### ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 25, 1886.

Indications for the South Atlantic States, taken at 1 o'clock, a. m.: Light local rains generally followed by fair weather; northerly winds; slowly rising temperature. West Gulf: Fair; warmer weather; southerly winds; falling barometer. Ohio valley and Tennessee Fair weather in Tennessee; light local snows in Ohio valley, followed by fair weather; falling barometer; warmer southerly winds in Ohio valley; variable winds in Tennessee.

THE very interesting letters published in these columns, signed "Gordon Cummings, Jr.." will be at once recognized as from the pen of Atlanta's well known citizen, Dr. Willis F. Westmoreland, who is as versatile with his pen as he is expert in his profes

PROFESSOR CHEVREUL, the French scientist who has passed his one hundredth birthday, is a phenomenon. He does not smoke and never tasted spirits in his life. He works in his chemical laboratory every day, and reads without glasses. He is the oldest working scholar and scientist in the world.

A DETECTIVE in St. Louis played a nice little game on Maxwell, the man who is supposed to have killed Preller and packed his body in a trunk. The detective said to Maxwell, the other day: "I can prove that you killed Preller. I understand the case. You were both drunk that night, and by mistake you gave Preller too big a dose of chloroform. You could not help it, but you killed him all the same." Maxwell turned pale and replied, "Yes, I killed him." He refused to say anything more. This is the detective's story. Maxwell will of course deny that he said anything of the kind. He is one of the toughest cases that the police of St. Louis have ever handled.

JIM COURTWRIGHT, the greatest desperado in Texas and New Mexico, was captured the other day and brought into Fort Worth. The capture created the greatest excitement and the streets were crowded with people eager to get a glimpse of the prisoner. Courtwright was repeatedly cheered by the crowd. At night the sheriff took him to the theatre, and the audience cheered so lustily that the performance had to suspend for a time. Courtwright's popularity seems to be mainly owing to the daring he displayed in making his escape from a party of rangers about a year ago. The Texans admire pluck so much that they propose to stand by Courtwright in his trouble. They say he shall not only have a fair trial, but shall be released on bail if they have to give a bond of two or three hundred thousand

#### The Respectability of Labor.

Mr. Sam Inman, in correcting a mistake recently made by one of our reporters, uttered a truth that no young man can afford to ignore or forget. Mr. Inman was reported as saying that technical schools and schools of manual training would make labor respec table, whereas he said that these schools would make labor more expert.

Honest labor is respectable always and every where, no matter how ignorant it may be. The profits of labor may be increased by technical schools and schools of manual training, but not its respectability. The laboring man with his tin bucket is as respectable as the millionaire in his coach, and is a far more important factor in society. Undoubtedly the loafer cuts a very fine figure on the street corners, where he is recognized as a gentleman of leisure, but loafing is not respectable anywhere. Labor is respectable every where, and will continue to be respectable as long as labor is necessary.

#### Inter-State Commerce.

A select committee of the senate spent the vacation in traveling about from one city to another, gathering opinions and doubtless a few facts in relation to transportation as carried on by the railroads. A section of this committee visited this city and other southern towns. The entire committee consists of Senators Cullom, of Illinois; Harris, of Tennessee; Platt, of Connecticut; Miller, of New York, and Gorman, of Maryland. Last Monday Senator Cullom, as chairman of the committee, submitted a report of their investigations, together with their conclusions. and a bill to carry their conclusious into law. The report covers 220 closely printed pages, and is a monument to the industry at least of the committee.

The scope of the investigation was very great, taking in questions of interest to every person in the country. In investigating the complaints of the people and the proposed remedies, they were led to the consideration of such inquiries as these: Are the rates now charged by the railroad companies reasonable? How can the practice of unjust discrimination be prevented? Whether public rates should be required by law? Is a pro rata freight tariff feasible? How are the rates for long and short hauls to be adjusted? Should any system of rebates to large shippers be allowed? Should the element of value and the condition of business be allowed to enter into the cost of transportation? Should pooling be prohibited by act of congress? Is it desirable that rail road corporations should be required to make annual reports to the government? In order to secure cheap transportation, is it desirable that the government should develop and maintain a system of water routes? Is it lawful and expedient for congress to attempt to regulate inter-state commerce by appointing a board of railroad commission-

ers, or otherwise? The conclusions of the committee have already been presented in these columns but the subject is so important that we re-

produce them : First—The public interest demands regulation of the business of transportation because, in the absence of such regulation, the carrier is practically and actually the sole and final arbiter upon all disputed questions that arise between shippers and carrier as to whether rates are reasonable or unjust discrimination has been practiced. Second—It is the duty of congress to undertake the regulation of the business of transportation, because of admitted abuses in its management and of acknowledged discrimination between persons and places in its practical operation—evils which it is possible to reach and remedy only through the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution of congress and against which the ettizen is entitled to the protection and relief the national authority can alone afford.

Third—National legislation is necessary to remedy the evils complained of, because the operations of the transportation system are for the most part beyond the jurisdiction of the state and, until congress acts, not subject to any governmental control in the public interest.

Fourth—National legislation is also necessary, because the business of transportation is essentially of a nature which requires that 'uniform system and method of regulation which the national authority can alone prescribes.

thority can alone prescribe.

Fifth—The failure of congress to act is an excuse for the attempts made by the railroads to regulate the commerce of the country in their own interests by whatever combinations and methods they are able to put into operation.

The bill presented by the committee is less rigid than the Reagan, which passed the house last year and was rejected by the senate. The new bill is not much more than a start towards the formation of a railroad commission with strong powers. As a start it is supported by the friends of the Reagan bill, and by nearly all who favor the regulation of transportation by congress. The bill simply provides for the appointment by the president of a board of railroad commissioners, five in number, who are clothed with authority to investigate all complaints which may be preferred against railroad companies and other common carriers of unjust discrimination or excessive charges. The bill fixes no tariff of maximum charges nor does it authorize the commission to fix such tariff, but it provides that no greater proportional charges shall be made for short than for long hands, except when it can be affirmatively established before the commission by the carrier that such charge does not constitute an unjust discrimination. Provision is also made for the publication, in such manner as may be directed by the commission, of all tariffs and classifications made by common carriers, and for the enforcement of this and other requirements of

the commission through the courts. Congress could not well start with a more moderate measure than Mr. Cullom's committee has prepared. The sentiment of the country very plainly demands a measure of ome sort, and the Cullom bill will doubtless meet the sentiment in a tentative way. Subsequent experience and practice will mould it into acceptable shape, if after a year or so of trial the people desire national regulation at all.

#### The Balkan Trouble.

Nothing is settled among the Balkan states, and as spring approaches, when campaigns on a large scale can be conducted, there is increasing fear of a great war over what remains of Turkey in Europe. Russia refused at the recent conference to sanction the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia and the attempt to patch up a settlement fell through. All concerned are armed or arming-Greece, Servia, Bulgaria, Turkey, and behind all these stand Austria and Russia fully ready for a great conflict, if either gives the word.

Within the past week the uneasiness over the situation in the Balkan region has perceptibly increased, and pacification without war is considered more doubtful than at any time within a year. Prince Alexander has been recognized at Constantinople as governor of Eastern Roumelia, but beyond that not a thing has been accomplished in the way of a peaceable settlement.

Of course there would speedily be peace all around if Austria and Russia said so: but Austria does not tell Servia to disarm, and Russian officers are resuming their old positions in the Bulgarian army. Greece and Montenegro are ready to take the field. If England and the other powers would keep hands off, no doubt Russia and Austria and their respective allies could agree upon a division of the coveted territory; and it would doubtless be better, so far as the peace of Eu rope and of all the rest of the world for that matter is concerned, to let the eastern question advance in that way towards a final

#### Mahone's Ways.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, is not by any means a happy man. His attempt to create a sensation in the house of representatives has proved to be a boomerang. The investigation which he has set in motion is precisely the investigation the democrats would have been glad to suggest.

Boutelle claims that a union soldier has been removed from a position in the Norfolk custom house by the democrats. The in vestigation which Boutelle has started will show that under the administration of William Mahone in Virginia union soldiers were removed right and left by a republican administration, to give place to Mahone's henchmen. Such investigations as these are worth something to the country.

LOUISVILLE is shuffling her detectives to see which is Jack.

IF "illiterate suffrage" is a boon in the bad outh, why isn't it a boon in the truly good state of Massachusetts? An alleged ex-confederate colonel named

Bates recently settled at Conshohasken, Pa., and in a short time married an estimable young lady. The couple went to housekeeping in fine style, and everything went well until one day a strange lady appeared in town and inquired for Colonel Bates. When Bates heard of the new arrival he skipped out. The stranger claimed that she was the lawful wife of the festive colonel and had been looking for him a year. Wife number two returned to her parents, and number one continued her hunt for the wicked bigamist.

WE believe it was Mrs. Hayes's poor little busband who carried his backbone in his

A PRESIDENT without a private secretary

would be a poor creature indeed. EDITOR CRANFILL, of the Gatesville, Tex., Advance, has been advocating temperance in such a way as to provoke a contemporary to remark that "it is worthy of note that all ultra temperance papers are edited by reformed sots." In reply Editor Cranfill says: "That proves nothing. The most popular evangelists of the day confess that they have been gamolers, drunkards, etc. The greater the sinner the greater the saint. St. Paul was not always

AND now comes Colonel Lamont and announces that the president will probably give his "reasons" if the senate presses him. The colonel falls on the public like a shower of lukewarm dishwater.

MR. PAT DOWNEY, of Frankfort, Kentucky. made a bad mistake the other night. He filled up with liquor, and coming to a big snow drift in the street, imagined that it was his bed. He carefully undressed and went to sleep. The next morning the coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the

THE federal generals who are no v fighting their battles over again do not treat each other with much courtesy. General Lew Wallace does not hesitate to call Halleck an imbecile. He says that two days after the surrender of Fort Donelson, McClellan telegraphed Halleck asking him the whereabouts of Grant. In reply Halleck telegraphed that Grant was somewhere in the rear of his army drunk. General John Newton, in speaking of Halleck's conduct, calls him an educated fool, and a coldhearted, selfish man. There is no doubt that he was jealous of Grant, and tried to put him down in the early part of his career.

THE Hawkinsville News says that "there are eight times as many bow-legged men as women." Will our esteemed contemporary be kind enough to step up with its proofs?

THE Journal, of Boston, is indignant be cause there is an "idea of encouraging an illit-erate ballot in Massachusetts." What does the Journal, of Boston, think about the illiterate ballot at the south? It strikes us that the Journal, of Boston, has for twenty years been encouraging the idea of an illiterate ballot at the south.

IT is said that the esteemed queen delivered her speech with the air of a fire-eater.

LAST Thursday when William R. Smith was rought into a Richmond court to be tried for murder, a thrill of horror ran through the court room. When Smith was sent to jail he weighed 240 pounds. His confinement had aused him to lose fully one hundred pounds. e was painfully thin and his clothes hung in folds about his person. He presented such a niserable appearance that the solicitor said it would be cruel to place him on trial. The judge remarked that no man with a heart could look upon the accused without pity. He therefore ordered the case postponed un til the next term.

THE New York gold poets are trying to find rhyme to Evarts.

MR. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS made a success n Chicago of his lecture on "The Puritan and the Cavalier." A local chronicler thus synop-

Mr. Douglas began by remarking that a mat ould go from Maine to Oregon and find but little difference in the speople or their habitations out let the Ohio man cross the river at Wheeling. a., and go back three miles into the count would find a different people and different. Bethim keep on to the Carolinas, and be still more different. The earlier set The earlier settlers would be still more different. The earlier settlers are the divided into two factions—the Puritaus and the Cavaliers. New England wasoccupied by the puritans. They were cast in a heroic mold, not believed the weaknesses of life should neet with heroic treatment, and were of turdy, upright, admirable, honorable character, he settlement of the south was made by men of ringe with them was a sacrament, and combe be performed by a priest. The Puritan forch is preacher to marry, and marriages could be sanctioned by a magistrate. The Puritan sterile lands, and had no labor; the Cavalier's were fertile, and needed but little work upon. His ease was helped by the conception of the ingenious minds of that time. When first foreign missionary societies were formed brought the African heathen to this country onvert him, and kindly allowed him to do their k for them while they converted him. This convert him, and kindly allowed him to do their ork for them while they converted him. This as about the only time the Puritan and Cavaer were agreed upon any religious subject, the warm south the negro took kindly to his two home. The lecturer gave a pleasant and pronged word pieture of slave life, and claimed that ave-owning did not make man a brute, although ere had been many brutes, but proportionately by few among the slave-owners. He related severstories illustrative of southern ideas of generosity at homor. That the Puritan and Cavalier should returnly come together in moral combat was inid nonor. That the Puritin and Cavalier should entually come together in moral combat was initiable. After describing the gradual return of e south to prosperity since the war and the new dependence of character southern men had smed from work, he spoke of the devotion of the gro during the war both to his master's family d property and to the blue-coated refugee.

THE sad suicide of Judge Reid, of Kentucky, recalled by the appeal of Corneilson, his assailant, to have the judgment of the court reversed. He horsewhipped Judge Reid, and after that gentleman's death was sentenced to pay a fine of one cent and serve three years in the penitentiary. The appeal takes the ground that the court had no right to impose both a fine and imprisonment. There is no sympathy felt for Corneilson. He attacked his victim in the most brutal manner, and as the judge was a man of fine sensibilities his mortification naturally drove him to self-destruction.

ONE would naturally suppose that a prisoner condemned to death would have very little appetite just before his execution. A St. Louis doctor who has watched a good many prisoners says that they generally eat a hearty upper the night before they are to die. This followed by a substantial lunch at bed time. They sleep soundly all night, and in the morning eat with gusto a breakfast that would prepare a man for a hard day's work. His app tite is about the last thing that a criminal

THE New York Herald is waging a vigorous warfare against some of the "paper towns" of Florida. It is alleged that various unprincipled parties are swindling the people north and west by advertising remarkable bargains in real estate. Unwary persons are led to believe that they can buy orange groves and town lots for a mere song. They make investments and when it is too late find that their property consists of sand heaps, where nothing has ever been produced, and where it is impossible to grow anything without the most liberal fertilizing. Undoubtedly, there is good land in Florida, and real estate investments may be made to advantage. But people have no business buying land without seeing it. Parties desiring to purchase southern property should first visit the south and see for themselves.

In Vienna the Countess Metternich has sued the Curate Roth for insulting and bodily inuring her by calling her a fool and slapping her face. The countess was having a little talk on religious matters with the curate, when she incidentally called him a fool. The curate lost his temper with the result above mentioned. Under the circumstances it is surprising that the divine controlled himself so well. Most men in his place would have knocked the lady down with a club and beat-

A WEST VIRGINIA newspaper contains the ollowing: At St. George, Tucker county, on New Year's morning some bad boys lighted a bunch of firecrackers and threw them in the street to see them go off. Mose Baker's mule came along and swallowed them before they went off. He walked forward just three steps and stopped. He heard something, turned his head around on his side and listened. It was those firecrackers having fun. He picked out a straight piece of road and started. Jake Sturenger's colored servant met him half a mile this side of the old Macedonia church with head and tail up, fire, smoke and melted lava ssuing from his eyes, ears and nostrils, while a blue and green stream of smoke about about a rod in length followed in the rear. Baker found the mule sticking half way through the weatherboarding of Comp Powell's house, still smoking. Comp's wife and daughters were up in apple trees.

NEWARK, N. J., has an anti-tobacco society composed of young ladies. The society makes it hot for the man who smokes bad cigars on the streets and in the cars. So well has it put in its work during the past year that a strong anti-tobacco sentiment has grown up in Newark, and smokers in public places are very careful how they offend their

QUEEN VICTORIA was the central figure of a brilliant pageant when she opened parliament. The thousands of spectators who stared at hier saw only a stout old woman with a very red face. She made no effort to bear herself with any unusual degree of dignity, and when some of the members of the commons stumbled into the house of lords she did not frown as some expected her to do, but simply laughed. There is a good deal of human nature about Victoria.

Senator Brown on Silver.

The full and authorized copy of Senator Brown's speech, on Silver Coinage, will be printed in THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, issued tomorrow. Single copies 5 cents. For sale at our counter.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

EIGHT sleighs were smashed in a collision on a Boston drive on Monday. One horse was killed and several sleighs were severely injured. THERE is an association in Paris whose object is to help drunkards home at night. If the patient is too far gone to give his address the club cares for him till he can.

An inmate escaped from the hospital for the insane at Buffalo two years ago, and has since been wandering over France and Great Britain. He has

DR. CYRUS EDSON, of the New York health lepartment, has issued 2,700 orders requiring saloon keepers to discontinue the use of brass beer faucets and substitute those of iron, lined with porcelain. Mr. J. R. Osgood will soon leave to repreent Harper & Brothers in London. His long familiarity with the literati of England will render him a most efficient representative of this leading

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, nee Jennie erome, has recently been doing duty as one of the ladies in waiting upon the dutchess of Edinburgh. This is said to be the first case on record of an American lady acting as one of the suite of a mem-ber of the English royal family.

BISHOP STEVENS of the Protestant Episcopal chuch, is quite sick at his home in Philadel phia. He is in years the oldest member of the cy, though not in service. Dr. Stevens i d year, and is a man of remarkable vigor opsical symptoms have set in.

THE night was gold and mournful, The moon was up on high,
He stood beneath her window,
And breathed forth many a sigh.
For there lay all—in slumber—
He sought, or cared to seek.
So thought he—but the truth was,
She'd moved the previous week.
—Boston C

THE death of the second Lord Brougham at he extreme old age of 91 will relieve the British cension list of a considerable charge. He was for-merly a master in chancery, and when the office was abolished in 1852 was compensated by a full pension for life. This was 62 25 a year, so that FARISIAN dandies have a new title-"be

arre." This new creature of fashion must grave and sedate, after the English model, with ort hair, tight high collar, small mustache and niskers, but no beard. He must always look hirty years of age, must neither dance nor affect ne frivolity of a boutonniere or any jewelry, must take hands limply with gentlewomen and gravely and his head to gentlemen LORD DERBY received about Christmastide

a very distinguished intellectual party at Knows-ley. It included the French ambassador, Wad-dington, and wife (nee King, of New York). Mr. Froude, and Mr. Lecky. The guests at Knowsley now are of a very different sort to those in the time of the old homer and turf loving prime minister— the Rupert of Debate. The present lord is only at his great ancestrial seat about four months in the year.

It is said by those who are well informed that the next president of Yale is already chosen; that his name is Professor Dwight; that his elec-tion is a foregone conclusion, and that the election will please everyone on account of his manifest fit will please everyone on account of his manifest fitness. The proposed new president is a business man, well qualified to cope with all the varied questions that may arise concerning the government of the university. He has been popular with every one of the Yale alumni who has come in contact with him within the past quarter of a century. He is, next to President Porter, perhaps, the most widely known educator in the country.

One of the most prominent of Boston's millionaires, says the gossip of the Kraphic, is J. Montgomery Sears, who is generally known as "Monty"

gomery Sears, who is generally known as "Monty" Sears, but with his intimates goes under the affection Scars, but with meaning." He recently inherited a fortune of about \$12,000,000 from his father, Joshua Sears (who began life as a Cape Cod groceryman), and is married to a niece of Joseph father, Joshua Sears (who began life as a Cape Cod groceryman), and is married to a niece of Joseph H. Choate, of this city. He is styled the 'Boston Astor.' He owns summer cottages at Mount besert and Southboro, and spends a good deal of time every year in yachting, being a member of Somerset, Union Country. St. Botolph and Eastern Yacht clubs. His particular hobby, however is music, and forthis art he is an enthusiast. During the winter season he always gives one or two musicales every week at his house in Arlington street, to which both amateurs and professionals contribute their talent.

BOTH Steinitz and Zukertort are small men. The former has a full face, high bulging forehead, bushy brown beard, dark hair and an amiable expression. The latter has a long, thin face, pointed beard, long, sharp nose and bald head. He has a shrewd, wide-awake look and a habit of knotting his legs under his chair like Senator Evarts. Steinitz takes a sip of brandy and water from time te time as he plays; but Zukertort relies on an occasional mouthful of coffee to keep him in trim. There is a double clock on the table between them, so made that when a player makes, his move he turns his own part of the clock on its side, when it straighlway stops, and the opponent's clock is set going. In this way the time taken by each for a move is accurately measured. In playing, Steinutz plunges his hands into his trousors pockets and settles down to think out his plan of action, quiet and imperaturbable. Zukertort does his thinking after a different fashion. He nervously taps the floor, strokes Вотн Steinitz and Zukertort are small men

TOO MUCH. The Attorney-General from Tipton Meets a Tough Customer.

From the Memphis Appeal. On yesterday in the criminal court an old negro man was put on the witness stand to testify to the character of deceased in the Lang murder case, when the following colloquy took place between

when the following colloquy took place between the witness and General DuPuy:
General DuPuy—Did you know what the general character of the deceased was for peace and quietude among his neighbors.
Witness—Yes, boss; his character always appear-ed very sociable indeed, from the way he perform-ed himself among them.
General DuPuy—Oh! that is not what I want. The question is, do you know his general charac-ter?

Witness-Well, boss, I'se neber heard anything listes ectable of his misbehavior in my neighbor-The witness was told to stand aside,

Victoria Schelling's Protectors.

From the New York cor. Boston Herald Probably no girl who ever came upon our stage has been so suddenly and universally run af-ter by that graceless lot of young seamps, of whom Howell Osborne's the chief, and all of whom seem to confine their energies mainly to the trotting around in the wake of small actresses. I hear, how-ever, that Mrs. Morosini-Schelling is unusually sensible about this sort of thing. She has been taken in charge by Rose Baudet and another of the more experienced actresses of the Casino company, who fully understand the dangers be-setting a young woman on the stage, and who are determined that no harm shall befall the coach-man's bride through lack of information. They setting a young woman on too sold the coachdetermined that no harm shall befall the coachman's bride through lack of information. They
walk home with her every night to protect her
from the hangers on at the back door,
and they have, in a word, constituted
themselves her guides, philosophers and
friends. She leaves herself entirely in their control, and shows other signs of a wisdom quite unusual in a beginner on the stage who has a pretty
face and a head to be turned. She and her husband are getting along very comfortably. She is
paid fifty dollars a week for her services and her
groom earns seventeen dollars a week through his
shors for the horse car company which employs labors for the horse car company which employs him. On sixty-seven a week two young people ought to live in comparative affluence.

The Southern Dispatch Line. S. J. Jackson has been appointed southern agent of the Southern Dispatch Line with head-quarters at Atlanta. He has secured an office in the Gate City bank building.

THE ALABAMA FREIGHT QUARREL. The Quarrel So Far Very Slight-Claims of the L. and N and Q. and C.

The prospect of a difficulty between the

Louisville and Nashville and the Cincinnati South ern is causing some uneasiness among shippers in Louisville. Inquiry at the Louisville and Nash-ville office brought forth the statement that the only source of trouble had been an order from Cincinnati Southern headquarters to refuse to receive Southern (Queen and Crescent) depot at Birming-ham, Ala. As the Louisville and Nashville depot is across the city from the Southern, this depot is across the city from the Southern, this will necessitate drayage for the distance between the depots. But since bulk must be broken anyhow, in order to load for stations along the Queen and Crescent line, and the freight trucked from car fo car at the Queen and Crescent Birmingham depot, the Louisville and Nashville assert that the order really makes only the difference between hauling the car around, followed by trucking and drayage. This they say amounts to nothing.

The Queenland Crescent agents claim that the Louisville and Nashville three months ago shut the Queen and Crescent off from Montgomery, so far as Louisville and Nashville lines are concerned, and that the order mentioned above is only retaliation. They assert that a general shutting out of one road from local stations on the other would be greatly to their advantage. They shuiting out of one road from local stations on the other would be greatly to their advantage. They would thus control a great trade from here all along the line of the Alabama Great Southern from Chattanooga to Meridian, the only point accessible to the Louisville and Nashville beam Birmingham. They would divert freight that now goes by way of Nashville to Chattanooga to the Junction City route and thus get the long haul. The Louisville and Nashville on the other hand could only keep them out of Greenville and Evergreen and a few other points between Montgomery and Mobile.

An Exploded Railway Scheme BARNWELL, S. C., January 24 .- [Special.]-The Hon. Johnson Hagood has declined to as the president of the Carolina, Cumberland Ga as the president of the Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago railroad, and Colonel R. E. Bowen has been elected in his stead. The prospects of this much advertised scheme are very gloomy. Thereseems to be no chance whatever of the road ever being built. It is believed that the project will soon be abandoned. The stockholders and

ncorporators are not happy. A Speck of War.

Leuisville, January 24.-There seems to be Let IsvII.LE, January 21.—There seems to be or ground for the uneasiness of the shippers on account of a rumored war between the Cincinnatiouthern and the Louisville and Nashville. The bouthern has simply issued an order refusing to receive cars from the Louisville and Nashville at the usen and Crescent depot at Birmingham, Alahis, they claim, is in retallation for the Louisville and Nashville having shut them off at Montomery, Ala

Marriages in Alabama.

LAFAYETIE, Ala., January 24.—[Special.]—At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. S. McLemore, Thursday night, Mr. R. L. Baugh, depot agent for the Central railroad at Augusta, Georgia, was united in marriage to Miss Susie McLemore, of this place. This marriage has in it considerable spice of romance. The couple who are cousins have been engaged to each other for eight years and their union is but the consummation of a fond hope long deferred. ing deferred.
On Tuesday last Mr. Angus P. Ingham, of Fort

Gaines, Georgia, was married at the residence he bride's mother, to Miss Carrie D. Wood, a sist of Dr. Walter B. Wood. They len immediately of heir home in Fort Gaines. ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mexican Pensions. Subscriber, Mountain Hill, Ga.: What is e status of the Mexican pension bill now pending

everal bills have been introduced to pension the Mexican veterans, but none of them have as yet been favorably reported. It is impossible to any whether any action will be taken at the present

Roman Catholic.

Reader, Orlando, Fla.: How many Roman atholic churches are there in this country? The latest Roman Catholic statistics in this cour ry show that there are now 6,755 churches, an in rease of 129 during the year; 1,071 chapels, a gain of 2; and of academies, 618, an increase of 3 parochial schools number 2,621, against 2,464 la ear, and the total of pupils is 492,949, indicating a gain of about 2,500. The column of charitable in stitutions now foots up 449, an increase of 23.

Magna Charta. Subscriber, Greenville, S. C.: What is the

nagna charta? Magna charta is the name given the great char ter granted by King John of England to the barons of that conniry, who had become tired of the ty-rannical exactions of royalty. A conference was eld between the king and the barons at Runn ede, near Windsor and atter several days' debate John signed and sealed the charter with greatso-lemnity, on June 15, 1215. The protection of life, liberty and property from spoliation by those in power is the most important feature of the charter.

Subscriber, Forsyth, Ga.: When does Easter The 25th of April, the last day on which Easter can fail.

Parliament. Subscriber, Athens, Tenn.: What is the origin and meaning of "parliament."

The word "parliament" is manifestly derived from the French parler, "to speak." It means therefore, in plain English, "talk." and as there

is more talking done in parliament than anything else, the descriptive title could not be improved. The word seems to have been first used in France about the middle of the twelfth century, and was then given to the general assemblies, or convoc ions, during the reign of Louis VII. Adopted in England, it is first mentioned in the statute law in 272; though the institution, or the germs of it, must have existed long before. Indeed, high au therity traces it back to the popular meetings of the ancient Saxons, from whence sprung also our American town meeting. Blackstone says that these primitive parliaments are as old as the kinglom itself; and it is altogether likely that, in thei earliest shape, they preceded any monarchial system—for the people ruled before kings were in

John B. Gough.

John B. Gough, who has been lecturing re

Subscriber, Darien, Ga.: Please give me a condensed biography of Gough, the temperance

centily, and has been for forty years one of the most popular public speakers in the country, may be said to have become such by accident. He owes his success as an orator to the unfortunate habits of s early life, which were spiritually tragical. Eng lish by birth, he is the son of a British soldie after serving in the Peninsular war, retired on a small pension to the village of Sandgate, where his wife taught school. There John was born, and stayed until, at the age of 12, he was induced by a tradesman to emigrate to America. After working for some time on a farm in Oneida county, in New York, he came to New York eity and learned the trade of bookbinding. When he was 17 his mother and sister joined him; but the former died within a few months. About this time he formed a habit of dranking, which so grew upon him that he soon became a sot. He could get no employment on account of his intemperance, and finally drifted into the lowest groggeries of the fourth and sixth wards, where he sang songs and told coarse stories in return for liquor and small coins. At twenty-two he found, as most vagabonds do, a weman feelish enough to marry him, and opened a bookbindery of his own, in which he failed from his propensity to get into the gutte All kinds of evil fell upon him; he had delirium tremens again and again; his wife and child died; he became a physical, mental and moral wreck. A kind-hearted Quaker, seeing him one night staggering through the Bowery, and struck by hi wretchedness, took him home with him, and in luced him, when sober, to take the pledge. At a of all abstinence meeting, Gough related his experience so eloquently and dranatically. that he leaped into matically. that he leaped into reputation as a temperance orator, and was invited to speak everywhere. Ever since he has labored zealously in the cause, though of late years he has spoken on other subjects and has always drawn full houses. He is a natural orator, wi remarkable mimetic and dramatic talents, and has won fame in Britain as well as here. He has spoken more than 7,000 times, and now, in his 69th year, he seems to have lost little of his power over uis audiences, who are invariably enthusiastic. He has gained a handsome independence by his labors, and his "Autobiography" is reported to have brought him \$20,000, For more than thirty years his home has been near Worcester, Massachusetts, He has frequently threatened to retire from the platform, but he has never been able to withdraw from the fascinations it usually exercises over those who have won their laurels there.

#### **CONSTITUTIONALS**.

General Gossip and Editorial Sho

A visit to every public schoolroom in to vereighty in number, and an introduce every teacher therein, were privileges a THE CONSTITUTION by Superintendent Slaton the week past. In this manner the faces five thousand children were looked upon, opportunity was afforded of forming an es bat the public schools are capable of doing

But few persons can form an idea of the f territory covered, and of the work which ing done by the public schools. The boys school, taught by Messrs. Slaton and Bass, h scholars; and in the girls high school, unde McKenley were found 272. The white gran schools were Ivy street, Professor H. H. Floyd, principal, 440 scholars: Walker street. fessor Landrum, 849 scholars; Marietta street, fessor Mitchell, 455 scholars: Fair street, Pro-Echols, \$33 scholars, and Ira street. Miss Mit. 0 scholars. Of the three colored schools, Mite ell street had 450 scholars, Houston street 423, as ummer Hill 247.

Taken as a whole the teachers form an admir ble body of instructors. Uniformly the classes were found to be under perfect discipline, a happy harmony existing between pupil and teacher; the ter ruling through the principle of love rather tha of fear. The teachers seemed to be not mere was and follow it as much for love of the work as the money it brings. That such a feeling she furnish good results is not to be wondered at. Ti advantages.

While much interest was felt in listening to th enior classes, it must be confessed that the greate interest was in the work of the eighth grades, t ed to the school drill with the alacrity of vetera than in the class taught by Miss Minnie Quinn, Marietta street school. Miss Quinn has ab seventy in her room, not one of whom is over eight years of age. Yet they performed their parts with a degree of order not to be surpassed. This is true of all the other classes, Miss Quinn's being mentio ed because it was the largest and seemingly the youngest.

The old idea that it ttakes a man to rule is below exploded by experiments in Calhoun and Ira stre schools. Calhoun street school was established in Ivy street school, and Mrs. Hattie R. Echols w out in charge of it. As the attendance incre and higher grades were necessarily added, Mr Echols proved herself equal to the task, holding from rein upon her scholars. By hard study, atte tion to detail and her woman's ready wit she kep her place in front, until now she controls a school with a full complement of scholars. Without di paragement to the male principals of the othe chools, all of whom are splendid disciplinarians, must be said that the best order and the most re sponsive sympathy between pupil and teacher w ound in Calhoun street school. Mrs. net only infused her own spiritall her scholars, but into her associates as well. They work together with a rim which shows that they intend to prove that women can be relied upon for responsibility as well as men. Miss Mitchell, in Ira street school, eccomplishing the same result. A strong feeling exists to allow these ladies to wear the honors of the grammar schools.

In Crew street school, in the grade taught by Mrs. Jones, was witnessed a curious inciden Seated by the teacher's desk, her face almost hidden in the raven tresses of hair which fell over it black lashes, sat a scholar, who seemed like a beng dropped from the skies.

"She is an Italian," said the teacher, "and cannot speak a word of English. Her father's name is Ferrari. He thinks this is the best place for her to

"Does she make any progress" "Oh, yes. indeed. She learns numbers readily, nd is beginning to understand what she is told. she holds the text books while the classes are reiting. The children take great delight in teach

ing her during recess "This is not the first case." said Superintendent Slaton. "Eight years ago a little Hebrew girl from Hungary was placed in the fourth grade of Walker street school. So rapidly did she acquire the lar high school, and graduated therefrom last year with the highest honor, and is now on the roll of eachers. So you see there is hope ahead for our

The means of escape, in case of fire, in all the schools are perfect. The doors of the rooms all open to the outside. The children are regularly drilled so that they may make their escape with order. At the signal, which is given at irregular times, the scholars arise, drop whatever they have in hand, and in regular order walk out of the building, form on the outside, and await the further signal. Walker street school, which has \$49 scholars, was emptied in one minute, the children just as the third minute expired the classes were all in their places again spelling, reading and working at the blackboard. The same experiment was tried in the Marietta street school, and the building was emptied in forty-five seconds. The security against loss of life by fire would thus seem to be ample.

Each teacher is required to take sixty pupils All the seats are full, many of the rooms having ten scholars more than the limit. In one room there were seventy-eight children. In another the there were seventy eight children. In another the teacher had five over her complement, and had on her roll forty-four applicants who could not be accommodated. There are two hunds children holding tickets who cannot gain admission. Besides these there are fully five hundred children who have not applied for tickets, simply because they know it would be useless to hold them

The parents of these children who are thus excluded from school pay taxes and are entitled to the privileges furn ished by their money, yet they are compelled to double-tax themselves in order to gain in private schools the privilege of which they are deprived in the public schools. The city council has only set aside in its estimates for the coming year, \$55,000 for the schools. As the present teachers' list will ex. haust that sum, the action of the council will only serve to make still larger the list of those who cannot gain admission. The situation is one which calls for investigation and consideration.

The Toboggan.

From the Minneapolis Tribune. Toboggan! Toboggan! Thou barbarons word, Thou thing of strange beauty made ont of a board. Thou queen of the snows, when the wintry wind With hearts throbbing wildly, and cheeks like the

Toboggan! Thy pleasure is something like this: One toils to the summit of dearly won bliss: Though breathless and worn he can searcely await His turn to glide back to his formerly low state.

'Tis a curious feature of struggling humanity.
It strives to escape the world's weary inanity.
While some struggle upward at infinite cost.
The others glide down knowing well what is lost.

Therein lies the reason why life is worth living; The moments of pleasure our efforts are giving; We toil to our death in the fervent belief That the summit hath something to give relief. Snug as a Bug in a Bed.

From the Boston Courier. Behind a prancing span they go,
Their hearts will happiness aglow
Although their eartips tingle:
The air is crisp and bright the day,
And blithely, merrily the sleighBells jingle.

Along the winding road they skim,
The maiden sits right close to him,
in fact could not sit snugger;
A girl of wit and sense she is—
She drives and leaves him both arms free
To hug her,

IN TH SEVERAL

Dr. " McDonald

Yesterday Di liant sermon at the doctor said he low all could join, and the hymn to precede

At this church a on organ.

Dr. McDonald ter of Luke, whi Calviy. The as the text: company of pe

them, said : 'D' for me, but weep

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SEVERAL BRILLIANT SERMONS

Dr. McDonald at the Second Baptist Church-Dr. Hawthorne at the First-Rev. J. W. Lee at Trinity Yesterday-Rev. W. F. Glenn-Large Congregations.

Yesterday Dr. McDonald preached a brilliant sermon at the Second Baptist church. The doctor said he loved to give out a hymn in which all could join, and accordingly he announced as the hymn to precede the sermon :

"Jesus! lover of my soul, Let me to Thy bosom fly, While the billows near me roll, While the tempest still is high."

At this church all the singing is done by the congregation, led by a chorister and accompanied by gan. McDonald read a portion of the XXIII. chap-Dr. McDonald read a portion of the XXIII. Chapter of Luke, which gives an account of the appearance of Christ before Pilote and of the journey to Calvry. The 27th and 28th verses were selected as the text: "And there followed Him a great company of people and of women, which also bewailed and lamented Him; but Jesus, turning unto them, said: "Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for me but weep for yourselves and for your chilfor me, but weep for yourselves and for your chil

The preacher said the crucifixion was the crisiof the world, whether viewed from the standpoint of secular or sacred history. Think of the emotions of that period, the envy of the Ecclesiastes, the blind thoughtlessness of the mob, the vascillation and cowardice of the Roman governor, the remorse of Judas, the despair of the disciples! What a wonderful blending of of the disciples! What a wonderful blending of varied emotions gathering in all their surging fury around the cross! No wonder the sensibilities of the women were aroused. A being without emotion would not be a man. Society would be mummified without emotions but whether an emotion is good or bad, depends on what it is that awakensithe emotion and what the result is. Men gaze on the starry heavens with reverence and are impressed by the great billowy waters. There are few men who are not moved to indignation by are few men who are not moved to indignation by act. That may all

true and still there may not be a particle of aspira-tion after God and no kindling of a holy desire. Right here is a great chance for mistake. How we pride ourselves on these things and say "that cer-Right here is a great chance for mistake. How we pride ourselves on these things and say "that certainly is religion." The barefooted friar with a red badge on his breast and the gleam of superstition in his eye summoned the whole of Europe to follow him to the holy sepulchre, burning with indignation against the sins of the Turks. The old form of Phariseeism has been cuffed around until it, is unpopular. But there is a dangerous form of Phariseeism today. It consists in bringing our emotions and feelings to the altar of God and saying, "Thou seest all this. I am not a hard hearted man. See how I weep!" There is no more insidious error than the idea of substituting our feelings, be they good or bad, for the Lord Jesus Christ. You cannot substitute good feelings for good conduct. When the poor appeal to you you cannot substitute feeling for bread and coal. Fine feeling is never a substitute for, well doing. One of the dangers of novel reading—and I read novels sometimes—is that you have your feelings played upon just to drift down again to cold ashes. You have your emotions aroused when you don't intend to exercise them at all. There is the same objection to the drama. A person goes to the theatre and there is the splendid stage and the glittering gew-gaws and fine acting—that is, occasionally you have fine acting here, but you don't have much of ft—and there you sit breathless just to have your feelings played upon. When it is over you let your nature sink down to the coldness of death. The emotions are to be watehed, Look for emotions that do not spring up like dew to be dissipated in a moment.

At First Methodist Church.

The morning services at this church on yes terday, were of more than usual interest. The congregation was quite large for an inclement Sab rendered by Miss Slee, was especially noteworthy. The sermon was one of Mr. Glenn's happiest efforts. Text, Ezek, 9.4: "Go through the midst of the city and set a mark on the foreheads of the men that sigh and cry for all the abominations that are done in the midst thereof."

"I have often," said the preacher, "held communion with my different selves, especially with my early boyhood self. Most men have a sort phonograph in their nature, into which they breathe their thoughts at different stages of life, and which are readily reproduced in after years. The phonograph of my boyhood has been speaking to me, telling me of the intimate relation I may say the oneness that existed between me and I may say the oneness that existed between me and my mother. So close was this that I could detect her every trifling mood and I entered with joy or sadness, according to the nature of the mood, into all that affected her." After this graceful introduction the preacher devoted a few minutes to the consideration of the back-slidden condition of Jerusalem, as shown by its chambers of imagery and the open worship of the sun at the very threshold of the divine sanctuary. He then proceeded to notice some of the characteristic vices of our civilization. His arraignment of pride, jealousy and insincerity was bold and emphatic. He showed how these abominations had ruined the peace of society, the har-

bold and emphatic. He showed how these abominations had ruined the peace of society, the harmony of the household, and how it had prostituted even the pulpit.

The central thought, however, of the discourse, assuggested by the introduction, was that no man who was concerned for the honor of God or the welfare of man, could be indifferent to the wrongs and evils of the world. "That Christianity," said the preacher "is spurious that does not protest against all that is offensive to God and damaging to his cause in the world. If thoroughly earnest it will at times not only sigh because of their abominations, but will even cry out against them.

world. If thoroughly earnest it will at times not only sigh because of their abominations, but will even cry out against them.

It is idle to profess love for God if we stand indifferent when his laws are broken and the courts of his house 'profaned and descrated by evil doers. How, it is spertinent to ask, are we affected by these abominations that are done in our midst. There never was a time when God was more anxious or active to drive out these evils from the world. All nature is sighing for our relief. The whole creation is represented as travailing in pain for deliverance. Shall we not sympathize with this inarticulate cry? If we love God and what is good we must. Only in this way shall we have the mark on the forchead that will protect us from the searching sword of eternal vengeance, when God shall arise in judgment and separate the evil from the good as a shepard divideth the sheep from the goats.

At Trinity Church. At Trinity church yesterday, Rev. J. W. Lee preached from the text in second Corinthians, 6-1, "We then as workers together with Go.d."

At Trinity church yesterday, Rev. J. W. Lee preached from the text in second Corinthians, 6-1, "We then as workers together with Go.d."

The preacher said many people were happy to look upon themselves as "worms of the dust." They seem to get much comfort from regarding themselves as low, and insignificant and unimportant. To hear them pray, one would think them the humblest people in the world. Such views and such false humility grow out of a conception of life not taught in the Scriptures. The existence of the Albie is prooof of the fact that God thought man of sufficient importance to address him a special message.

If man is mean he is mean, and that's the chd of it, but if he is not mean he is not mean, and that is the end of it. He does not make himself mean by calling himself mean, and he does not make himself good by calling himself mean. Hence, the proper way is, if one is mean, to so conclude, and determine to quit being mean. If, on the other hand, he is good find pure and just, he should so regard himself, and rejoice. Much of the artificial humanity that men exhibit in the application of unlovely adjectives to themselves may be regarded as so a such plous lying. It does not mean anything. It does not result in anything. Man was created to be a co-worker with God. To be a co-worker with God one must be in unison with God, in harmony with His law, at least upon the plan he co-works with him. Sometimes a man will observe God's law that relates to health, and violate the law that relates to health, and violate the law that relates to he holy should see to his relations with his neighbor, and violates the law that relates to his own physical vigor. Most people are religious in spots. They are large on some planes and small on others. A religious man on all planes and in all directions is hard to find. Sometimes a man claims to be holy as far as sentiment and emotion go. But life is more than sentiment and emotion go. But life is more than sentiment and emotion go. But life is more than sentiment and emo

body of Christ, and is to do in the world the work Christ would do were He in the world.

Christianity is the science of complete manhood. To be a full, well-rounded man, is to be a Christian. When you help God redeem a man, you simply help the man to that conception, plane and life for which he was made. In this, you do no unnatural or mechanical thing, but that which is tin line with the ultimate idea of the man's nature.

Yesterday Rev. Thomas M. Harris preached from the text "For where is a testament is there must of necessity be the death of the testator."—Heb.

of necessity be the death of the testator."—Heb.
9th chap. 1.1

Mr. Harris said the poetry of religion is as necessary in its place as the logic of religion. The beautiful parable, the exquisite metaphors and pleasant figures all delight and instruct us. Christianity is sometimes presented to us under the forms of law-perfect, inflexible and complete. At other times under the most striking figures and beautiful imagery. In our text it is a picture—a painting—a wonderful word painting. We see in it first, a "testator," who bequeaths an estate, richer far than all the wealth of earth. Next we see a "will" that not only describes the estate but names the legatees. Next we see the executors of the "will." Men clothed with authority to carry out the provisions of the "will." Men who announce the names and describe the legatees and the conditions upon which they are to enter upon possession. Next in this wonderful picture we behold the "legatees," the persons named in the "will" who are to receive legacies. All others are excluded. The "legatees" are so fully discribed and clearly named that there will be no dispute or controversy forever.

And last of all we have a schedule of the property, the estate minutery described and clearly conveyed to the legatees. And this is the schedule:

And last of all we havel, schedule of the property, the estate minutery described and clearly conveyed to the legatees. And this is the schedule:

"All things are yours; whether Paul or Apollas or Cephas, or this world, or life or death or things present or things to come, all lare yours." 1 Cor., 3 chap., 21 22

The testator must have the legal right to dispose of the estate by will. "All power in heaven and in earth is given into my hand." "All things were made by him; and without him was not anything made that was made." "By his own blood heentered in once into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption for us." "For the Father judgeth homan, but hath committed all judgment unto the Son." "Verily, verily I say unto you, he that hearth my work mid believeth on Him that sent me hath everlasting life. Thus we see the testator has the right to dispose of his own and to name his legatees. The next important figure in this picture is the "will," and in this case it is the New Testament scriptures. These writings contain the 'will' of our Lord Jesus Christ. How His will is recorded. This instrument makes known the estate conveyed, and describes and clearly names the legatees. Those named in the instrument will share in the estate. All others are excluded, and nothing will be received that is not named in the will. Nothing else is conveyed by the will. The next figure in the picture are the executors. In this case they are the apostels of our Savior. On the day of penticost this will was probated and these executors designated and officially qualified for their important trust, Jesus before said. "As my Father hath sent me even so send I you," and he saith unto them. "Receive ye the Holy Ghost, whomsoever sins ye remit they are remitted unto them and whomsoever sins ye retain they are retained." "Now then, we are embassadors for Christ." No one will doubt their authority. The next figure a are the 'legatees." In this case they are Christians, the children of the family of God. In all wills the legatees must be named or so clearly described that there can be no mistake. If one fills exactly the description, or bears the name of a legatee in the will he shall share in the estate. But if his name is not written no mistake. If one fills exactly the description, or bears the name of a legatee in the will he shall share in the estate. But if his name is not written in the will nor his character described he shall not share in the legacy. If one believes on the Lord Jesus Christ, repents of his sius and is baptised—burled with Christ by baptism into death and ever after walks in newness of life—if he obeys from the heart the form of doctrine delivered him, if he is born of the water and the spirit, is adopted into the family of God he shall share in the glorious estate described in the will of our Lord and Sayiour Jesus Christ.

First Baptist Church-Morning Service. The very large congregation on such an un pungent and interesting sermons of his ministry here. His subject, "Our enemies and our armor," was from Ephesians 6th, 11th. "Put on the whole He gloried in it. In the kingdom of Satan he was belligerent, and in the kingdom of Christ he fought with all his strength whatever was opposed to with all his strength whatever was opposed to truth and righteousness. If he were alive today the pride and wealth and social power of the world would combine against him because he would smite them with every spiritual weapon at his command. He would unearth official corruption in a manner that would make some men of this era imagine that the day of judgment had come. He would expose the cloaked and decorated shame of someso-called society people with a plainness and boldness that would make the average pulpit blush for its lack of courage and fidelity. Oh! ye asthetic, superfine saints, who are shocked by the audacity of a Sourgeon, a ple with a plainness and boldness that would make the average pulpit blush for its lack of courage and fidelity. Oh! ye æsthetie, superfine saints, who are shocked by the audacity of a Spurgeon, a Mocdy or a Sam Jones, what would become of you if old Paul should once more appear with his spiritual clubs and battle-axes. Paul had a martial spirit. "Put on the whole armor of God." When he wrote these words he had in his mind's eye an old Roman soldie, confident, defiant and waiting for battle. This language implies that powerful enemies must be encountered at every step of our progress Godward and neavenward. No man inherits salvation, no man enters the divine life without a struggle, Christian character is not inherited. It is the result of long continued conflicts within and without. The world neavenward. No man inherits salvation, no man enters the divine life without a struggle, Christian character is not inherited. It is the result of long continued conflicts within and without. The world is unfriendly to spiritual development. Our business relations so far from being helpful to our spiritual character, are a constant temptation to draw us from rectitude and from God. But the world cannot get along without the different vocations of men. They are indispensable to the welfare of society. There is no escape from temptation in this world. To be Godly and upright in any business requires a continuous and heroic struggle. Even in solitude are temptations from within. In his seclusion the grim devil of selfishness will take possession of a man. The Apostle Paul, knowing by experience as well as by inspiration the cunning and power of Satan, exhorts us to "put on the whole armor of God." He means that we should prepare to meet temptation in any form and from any quarter. The lack of one virtue or element of power may render every other part of a man's moral armor valueles. He may have the zeal of a crusader, but if destitute of patience his zeal will avail him nothing. Religious knowledge without pity is fruitless. Religious emotion attended with petulance is powerless. The gift of prayer in one who is slothful moves neither God nor man. One may preach eloquently, grandly, but if he forgets to pay his grocers, or cheats his neighbors, his ministry will contribute nothing to God's cause. By "the whole amor of God' Paul means positive as well as negatively good. He neither deals, nor cheats, nor lies, nor fights, nor drinks, nor gambles. He disturbs nothing on the earth nor under the earth. Believing himself to be secure, he makes no effort to save the hundreds of his fellow-men, who are going down from his very door to a rayless and blasted immortality. Christianity means war. And let no man loope for salvation through Christianity on on the earth nor under the earth. Believing himself to be secure, he ma

Cave of a Roadbed. Cave of a Roadbed.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., January 24.—A serious cave occurred under the bed of the Sheanadoa branch of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, just south of this place, this morning. About sixty feet of roadbed sunk fully two feet while a coal train was passing over it, and a short time afterwards the surface dropped into the workings below, leaving a hole upwards of 75 feet in diameter. A passenger train, containing nearly a hundred persons, had passed over the place but a few minutes before. Traffic over the road is suspended in consequence, and the collieries in this section are thrown idle. It will take several days to are thrown idle. It will take several days to fill the breach and put the road in repair. Irish Discontent.

London, January 24.—The Telegragh says that the Irish members of the house of commons view with grave discontent the proposed new rules of procedure, at present.

A motion for adjournment, before business,

can be made, if twenty members concur.

It is proposed that at least one hundred members must concur in such a motion.

Nationalists, who are eighty-six in number, complain that the new rule is directed against them.

work which look to keeping the races alive are divinely-ordained.

God wants us to help Him educate the race. He has put His thought in the world. The earth is an expression of His thought. Then He has created men with braine capable of grasping and comprehending this thought. In communicating this thought, which God has expressed in the world about us, and in the body of man and in the structure of scciety, to the minds of the young, we are co-operating with God.

God needs man in the last place to help Him redeem the race. The coming of Christ into the world made salvation possible, but the race cannot be saved without the help of men. The church is the

FLORIDA'S COLD SNAP. The Unprecedented Cold Wave Which Swept

the State.

LAKE BUDDIE, Fla., January 12.—[Special Correspondence.]-If a malignant epidemic of yellow fever or cholers with their usual death rate had appeared in this section of Florida, people would not be more depressed and blue than they have been for the past forty-eight hours. The blizzard which has raged since Saturday night, the 9th inst, and is still in force, is truly terrible. Everyone is at sea and know nothing of the probable results, as the oldest inhabitants the probable results, as the oldest inhabitants cannot be found who know anything of such a spell of weather. The citizens of this state, with those who have holdings here, are worth by millions less than they were three days ago. This guess is certainly at random, as no one can possibly estimate the damage of the present terrible cyclone of cold, as there is no previous record by which it can be estimated. Some feel confident that the large or bearing orange trees are safe—that while the may be set back a year or two that at the end of that time they will be all right. All are disposed to agree that the young trees and nurseries are agree that the young trees and nurseries are in the main killed. The present crop will be a complete loss, as many of the oranges are solid cakes of ice and when they thaw will rapidly-decay. It is estimated that not more than half the present crop in this locality has been shipped and in many sections not more than one-third of the crop. This will give you some idea of the immediate and positive

Cousin John Thrasher's sixteen thousand cousin John Thrasher's sixteen thousand cabbage are as hard frozen this morning as a packed snowball, and are quite as cold. As he was selling them at the patch at from ten to fifteen cents apiece, you can readily estimate his loss if they are, as is the accepted opinion today, destroyed.

The bligger struck this part of the pouriest of the page of the page.

The blizzard struck this part of the peninsula Saturday afternoon, the 9th instant. At three o'clock the thermometer had dropped to forty-five, and before eight o'clock at night forty-five, and before eight o'clock at night had gone down to forty. This rapid descent, with the terrible gale blowing from the northwest, made the cold more perceptible to the extent that every one pronounced it the coldest afternoon and night for years. Many were rash enough to predict that the thermometer would indicate thirty-five before morning. They were, however, regarded as a little crazed. But to the surprise and construction of all the thermometer at and consternation of all, the thermometer at 7 o'clock next morning registered twenty-eight, four degrees below the freezing point, with the ice in the water vessels in the halls of the house in which I stayed half inch thick. The gale still continued in force, blowing at the rate of fifteen or twenty knots an hour through the day and night, and on Monday morning the thermometer stood at twenty-six. This was regarded as simply terrible, and all pre-dictions, even by the oldest inhabitant, ceased to be quoted. The gale continued through the day, and the thermometer at no time during the day reached a point higher than thirty-three degrees. This morning (Tuesday January 12.) the thermometer registered twenty-one at seven o'clock and now in the afternoon at five o'clock while I write this the sleet is pelting the windows and the steps of the doors are covered with ice or sleet. Such I fine the tropic of Florida below the frost line, as you know this point on the pen-insular has ever claimed to be below the frost

If we take into consideration the fact that not one house in fifty in this section of country has a chimney, and not one in ten a stove for heating rurposes, with a sudden drop of the neating rurposes, with a sudden drop of the mercury from an average of seventy degrees to twenty-one you will have some idea of the physical suffering of the people. Add to this their probable financial losses and we have ample cause for the great and universal depression. The effect on stock and in fact every living thing has been terrible. This morning after sun un licked.

terrible This morning after sun up I picked up a small bird in the yard so thoroughly frozen that it could not fly.

But you will say, perhaps, that I had promised that this letter should be discriptive of the great camp-hunt on the Withlacoochee. Were I to speak seriously to a Floridian of a camp-hunt such weather as this I would be regarded as insane, as all that the people atregarded as insane, as all that the people at-tempt to do now is to keep from freezing. All the out door work that has been attempted here for the past three days has been the accumulation of fuel in the form of pine knots and pine logs in sufficient quantities to keepthem warm. No; all the pleasures that I had so long antici-pated from the hunt have been given up at least during my present visit to this state but hope pext winter to be more fortunate in keep. hope next winter to be more fortunate in keeping my hunting tackle with me and to find no frost below the frost line.

The above was written last night. At this time the weather has greatly moderated, the gale ceased and the thermometer indicating 45. The people are much more hopeful, but no one can be certain of the extent of the damages to the orange trees whether young or old, for the reason as above stated that there is no data upon which to make the estimate. There is a tradition that in 1835, fifty years ago, there was a similar cold spell on the peninsula, but you can find no one who knows anything of the results of the freeze of 1835.

The people will have to wait in patience to learn the extent of the injury to their tropical fruit bearers.

fruit bearers.

Just as soon as the weather becomes a little more comfortable I shall leave for Atlanta,

and hope to arrive not later than 18th inst. Gordon Cummings, Jr.

IOWA'S COLD WEATHER. A Prediction That This Will Be the Coldest Winter Ever Known.

DES MOINES, Iowa, January 24.—The Iowa State Register thinks the present will be the severest winter ever known. The following from the Register will show what sort of

from the Register will show what sort of weather Iowa has had:

This looks like getting back to the old-fashioned Iowa winters, in the '60's' which we used to have in northern Iowa at least. Snow then was four feet on the level, and even the wagon ways were blockaded. The writer of this remembers two months at a time when in Grundy county, the farmers could not take their horses out of the barn, and when the only way to get mail was to go en snow shoes for it to the postoflice six miles away. That was a blockade absolute. Some times, when the snow was level with the fences, there would be a thaw and then a hard freeze again, and then teams could travel on top of the snow, and they could be driven everywhere, across the country and over the tops of the fences.

This threatens to be a winter-of deep snow. Old set-lers in Iowa remember winters when the snow was four feet deep on the level, and when every lane and highway that was fenced was filled level with snow, and horses remained useless in the stables, and show shoes were the only methods of getting back and forth to town. This may besuch a winter again. It has a temperature and an air like they had—'a feeling' that there is a good deal in the air that has to come down. If this blockade is raised, it is the duty of every one that has a family in an isolated location, immediately to furnish enough food and fuel to last till spring, for even wagons and sleighs, as well as railways, may be stopped, if the snow shall come as deep as itddid, say in the winter of 1861-62. weather Iowa has had:

Back at His Home.

SUMTER, S. C., January 24.—[Special.]—The veteran pedestrian, Captain Andrews, who was recently interviewed by a reporter of The Constitution in Atlanta, has reached home safe and well. He will take a good rest before starting out on another tour. A Bid for Chattanooga

CHATTANOOGA, January 24.—[Special.]—The Columbus manager, Bradford, today made a formal offer by telegraph, agreeing to pay \$1,000 cash for Chattanooga's baseball franchise. The directors bave the matter under consideration, and unless the guarantee fund is entirely pledged the sale will be made. Fifteen hundred dollars are still lacking to make the guarantee good.

ALL THROUGH DIXIE.

BLIZZARD is the name of the editor of the Abbeville, Alabama Times. GENERAL WALTER C. NEWBERRY, formerly ayor of Petersburg, has fallen heir to \$500,000.

A Mr. Tilden, of New York, has purchased 50,000 acres of land in Swain and Graham coun-ties, North Carolina, JAMES SMITH, of Fayetteville, North Carolina, attempted to set fire to the bridge over Cape Fear river a short time ago. He has been sent ito

FIRST GUN OF THE WAR. An Athenian Tells of the Battles of Fort

From the Athens, Ga., Banner. On the morning of the 4th of April, at four o'clock, I was awakened by the boom of a cannon, and after that the reports grew fast and furious. My father and the family with me immediately started for Mount Pleasant, and reached there just in time to see the flag-staff of Fort Sumter fall by a well-directed shot from Fort Moultrie. The shout from Charleston could be heard three miles across the waters as the flag fell. After that red-hot shots were thrown into the doomed fort (Sumter), and by one o'clock the white flag was raised, and the steamer white flag was raised, and the steamer from Charleston started for Fort Summer to receive the Yanks, who had in such a short time been compelled to vacate this stronghold. On thi teamer was young Lieutenant Haskill, who, on reaching the fort, was presented with a piece of slate by a northerner, that was broken by the first shot of the war. This he made into a heart and gave it to a young lamade into a heart, and gave it to a young lady. This valuable memento is now in Athens in the possession of the writer. When we glance back at the number of years, and consider that the noble Rhett, of Charleston, with sider that the noble Rhett, of Charleston, with a few staunch men, held this fort under the heavy fires of the ironsides and the 20 steel monitors, with her broken walls of brick patched up with sand bags, we are both to be disgusted with the wanton boast of the northern writers about their skill and war engineering. They could not hold the fort in its perfect state but nine hours, yet the noble Rhett held it in its ruined condition until the war ended. Often have I watched at night the grand but veritable bombardment of the northern fleet against the poor old fort and her noble little garrison. The whole heavens would be lit up with the explosions of shells. This, with the heavy concussions of the guns and the noise of the cannons, made it a scene never to be forgotten, and as my mind reverts to those days, gotten, and as my mind reverts to those days, it seems to me as some horrid chapter from the noble old writer of fiction.

T. B. TOOMER.

PRIDGEON SPEAKS.

He is Disgusted With the Lone Star State.

From the Athens, Ga., Eanner. Dock Pridgeon, who left Athens a year or two ago and went to Texas, returned on Wednesday, and gives a very doleful account of the great west. He left Athens and went to Texas with the understanding that he was to Texas with the understanding that he was to receive \$2.50 per day, but, through a mistake, his name got on the books at \$2 per day, and he l ad to settle for that amount. He worked for Crutching & Harrison for \$1.50 per day for nine months, when his wages were raised to \$1.75 per day. During the time he was in Texas he got only about \$25 in money. The balance was taken up in orders on the store, and the \$25 went for house rent and medicine. He had chills and medicinel fever. store, and the \$25 went for noise rent and medicine. He had chills and malarial fever, and taking so much medicine gave him the rheunatism. "Mr. Pittman's article in the Banner-Watchman in regard to me is all wrong and does me a great injustice. I never met with the luck be has, and when he came to me for inition I cave him an order for \$7.50. to me for tuition I gave him an order for \$7.50, and he stated at the time that it was the only money he had. There may be some good places in Texas, but as for Longview, it is the sickliest place in the west, and there are thousands in Texas who would come back here if they only had money enough to get back. If it had not been for my friends here making up the money and sending it to me. I making up the money and sending it to me, I never would have been able to get back. I am theroughly disgusted with Texas, and will stay in Georgia the balance of my life."

A General Justice of the Peace.

rem the Montezuma, Ga., Record. It is said that in the neighboring county of Taylor there is a justice of the peace who acts as judge, jury and administrator. Not long ago he tried a case of divorce between two colored people. He put the case to trial as a judge and decided that both parties were entitled to a divorce, as a jury and then proceeded to administer on the effects of the parties, giv-ing the woman her share and the man his. It is presumed also that his little fee came in along towards the last. Whether short division or long division we cannot say.

Celery in Talbot.

From the Talbotton, Ga., Era. Mr. Thomas R. Lumsdon has demonstrated Mr. Thomas R. Lumsdon has demonstrated that we can raise as fine celery in this country as we get from Michigan or anywhere else. On his farm in Talbot county he has the past year raised a large quantity of very fine celery. He has found a ready market for it in Talbotton, Columbus and Macon.

Captain N. P. Carreker, of our city, raised constraint fine selection in town.

some very fine celery in his garden in town. We had with our Christmas turkey Talbot ounty raised celery.

A Good Rabbit Hunt, From the Griffin, Ga., News. A few days ago Uncle Jeff Ellis discovered sixteen rabbits in his well as he was cleaning it out.

Yes, here it is, behind the box.

That puzzle wrought so neatly—
The paradise of paradox—
We once knew so completely;
You see it? 'Tis the same, I sware,
Which stood, that chill September
Behind your Aunt Lavinia's chair,
The year when you remember?

Look, Laura, look! You must recall This fiorid "Fairies' Bower." This wonderful Swiss waterfall, And this old "Leaning Tower." And here's the "Maiden of Cashmere," And here is Beckwick's Starling, And here's the dandy cuirassier You thought was—"such a darling."

Your poor, dear aunt! you know her way. She used to say this figure Reminded her of Count D'Orsay "In all his youthful vigor;" And here's the 'Cot beside the hill' We choose for habitation

The day that—But I doubt if still You'd like the situation! Too damp—by far, she little knew,
Your guileless Aunt Lavinia,
Those evenings when she slumbered through
"The Prince of Abyssinia,"
That there were two beside her chair,
Who both had quite decided
To see things in a rosier air
Than Rassallas provided!

Ah! men wore stocks in Britain's land,
And maids short waists and tippets,
When this old fashioned screen was planned;
From hoarded scraps and snippets;
But more—far more I think, to me,
Than those who first designed it,
Is this—in eighteen seventy-three
I kissed you first behind it!
Austin Dobson, in the Magazine of Art for Feb Austin Dobson, in the Magazine of Art for Feb-

The land of the free is the home of those who use Dr. Buli's Cough Syrup. 25 cents. Taylor, Wylie & Bliley. Metropolitan undertakers and funeral directors embalming and preserving a specialty, No. 26 W. Alabama street. Telephone, 719. 6mo.

DIAMONDS WATCHES,

ART GOODS J. P. STEVENS, Jeweler,

Whitehall

POLO CLUBS. The Atlantas Going to Birmingham—The Globe Club.

2,273!

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION.

The Weekly Constitution is taking rapid

strides towards 100,000 circulation. The seven days which closed last night make,

with one exception, the biggest subscription week in its record. The following are the

355, 215, 247, 341, 270, 291, 554. Total fo

These 2,273 subscribers came mainly from

the southern states, but represents probably every state in the union. Georgia, Alabama, the Carolinas, Mississippi and Texas furnish

the bulk; and in those states no other, paper approaches the circulation of the Constitu-

We Specially Invite Advertisers or Others,

The best test of a paper's strength is the

esteem in which its readers hold it. We

Mr. M. E. Rushin, Eureka, Ga.: "You get out the best family paper in America. I have taken many great weeklies, and have dropped them all and centered on yours alone, as it is sufficient for any household. May you get 100,000 subscribers this year."

P. J. Huggins, Ramer, Tenn.: "I have been taking from one to five papers for ten years, and have made many a club; but the Constitution beats them all."

Charles Bodine, North Mountain, West Virginia: "The Constitution is the best paper I ever saw."

J. P. Nichols, Athens, Ga.: "Enclosed find two dollars for two subscriptions to the best paper in the United States."

George E. Brewer, Lafayette, Ala.: "Every one thinks the Constitution a marvel of cheapness when its size and quality is considered. It is one enterprise in which the north is surpassed by the south."

C. A. Kincheloe, Buttsville, Va.: "Enclosed find one dollar, for which send to me the best paper I ever saw."

This is positive testimony. None clearer

was ever printed. The tide is rising and the Weekly Constitution is finding its way to over 2,000 new town and country homes every week. These figures will gratify our friends. They more than satisfy us.

Tax Committee's Sales

SALE BY THE CITY OF PROPERTY BOUGHT

to call and verify these figures by our cash

books, files, and mailing lists.

figures for each day as taken from our be

he Week 2,213.

yesterday's mail:

WEEK'S GROWTH

Globe Club.

A polo craze has struck Atlanta.

To-day the Atlanta club leaves to play Birmingham. Max Baumm is the captain of the Atlanta's, and the following are the members: W.H. Jack, J. M. Jack, Will Purtell, Mike Brogan, John E. Bridges and George Willes. The boys are in fine trim and propose to do up Birmingham or make a desperate effort. They have not had a great deal of practice, but play well. Birmingham has several clubs, including a female club.

The Globe polo club is captained by Ollie J. Pease. Charlie Crim, Jeff Moerd, Lulu Parker, Tem Hardin, W. E. Johnson and Abe Hicks, are the members. An effort wi bave several clubs visit Atlanta. An effort will be made to



Absolutely Pure. This Powder never varies. A mervel of purity mength and wholesomeness. Make economic nan the ordinary kind, and assume he sould is meetition with the monthibude of low test should be sould be

Amnsements.

## Opera House. GRAND CELEBRATION BURN'S ANNIVERSARY. Opera House,

January 25th, 1886. Burus our heart with love for thee, bear land of Burns and " of the free," We bring our tributes here to thee, In stery and in song.

Rev. H. D. D. Stratton, Chairman. Prof. S. P. Snow, Pianist.

PROGRAMME: Overture-Calef dee Bagdad, by Prof. Charles

Overture—Caler dee Bagdad, by Froi. Charles Cohen's orchestra. Address—Scottish Poets and Songs, by Rev. Zachary Eddy, D. D. Scottish Selections—by orchestra. Vocal Solo—Mary of Argyle, Prof. M. J. Gold-smith mith. Vocal Solo—Auld Robin Gray, Miss J. Slee. Trio—Scot's Wha Hae, Messrs. Smith, Goldsmith

and Shaw.
Cornet Solo—Snow Drop Polka, Prof. Bruce'.
Scotti-h Duet—Miss J. Slee and Miss F. E. Eddy.
Vocal Solo—Mans a Man for a' That, Prof. M. J. oldsmith. Vocal Solo—Within a Mile O' Edinboro Toon, by Irs. Eva Cuckler Daniel. Vocal Solo—Jessie's Dream, Rev. Keff Smith. Vocal Solo—Standard on the Braes O' Mar, J. W.

Remarks by Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D. PRICES 50 AND 25 CTS.

Tickets for sale at usual places. TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, January 26 and 27. Grand Wednesday MATINEE.

The Greatest Attraction of the Day! ONLY OPPORTUNITY. A Great Fashionable Event!

#### The Comic Opera Craze! The Original MIKADO,

With the principal artists who first produced this opera in New York city.

THE STAR CAST! COMPLETE CHORUS!

ELEGANT JAPANESE COSTUMES! Stage settings and genuine stage business. Usual prices. Reserved seats at Wilson & Brucksee notices of this great attraction.

#### A NICHT WI' BURNS. Grand celebratio



cents. Balcony, 25 cents. For sale at usual places.

CALE BY THE CITY OF PROPERTY BOUGHT

Of at marshal's tax sales and held one year, will be sold before the court house door of Fulton county on the first Tuesday in February, 1886, the following described property, which was purchased by the city at marshal's sales for taxes due the city of Atlanta, which property had been held by the city of Atlanta, which property had been held by the city of the mayor and general council at a regular meeting of that body, and was, by said mayor and general council by resolution passed at said meeting, directed to be sold by the tax committee of said body, after advertisement according to law, at public ottery, to the highest bidder. The mayor will make purchaser a quit claim deed to each piece of property sold.

City lot in ward 2, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 48x135 feet, more or less, on Hood and Windsor streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Bell and an alley; levied on as the property of Mrs. E. Y. Clarke for city taxes for the year 1884, and purchased by the city becember 2, 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, originally Henry, now Fulton county. Georgia, containing 210x200 feet, more or less, on Fryor street, the said being property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; levied on as the property of Mrs. E. Eddleman for rubble paving on Fryor street in 1884, and purchased by the city December 2, 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x200 feet, more or less, on Capitol avenue and Clarke street, No. 141, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Sisson and Smiley; levied on as the proyerty of Mrs. E. Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, adjoining Fisson, and purchased by the city December 2, 1884.

Also at the same time and place, the undivided half interest in city lot i

year 1884, and purchased by the city December 2, 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 200x50 feet, more or less, on Hayne and Newton streets, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, 4 houses; levied on as the property of John A. Whitner for city taxes for the year 1884, and purchased by the city December 2, 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 75x100 feet, more or less, on Buller street, No. 86, between Capitol avenue and Hunter street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; levied on as the property of Mrs. Warner for curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said lot in 1884, and purchased by the city December 2, 1884.

W. J. GARRETT,
J. C. KIRKPATRICK,
E. VAN WINKLE,
J. H. GOLDSMITH, City Clerk.

J. 1882.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY,
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An Ancient and Wonderful Race.

#### Their Veneration of the Coca or "Divine Plant."

Within the last few months Coea and its preparrions have come very prominently before the review thereon by Dr. Ferdinand Seeger, of New York, therefore possesses unusual interest. A curious fact in this connection is that the first advocates of its use were specialists in throat a fections, and still more curiously, both began the advocacy at about the same time and in ignorance of one another's views. Dr. Fauvel, of Paris, is the celebrated professor of Laryngology at the great medical schools of Paris. Dr. Seeger on the other hand is well known as an American specialist in the same line, and who has counted amongst his patients the leading singers and actors of the day The doctor is in his 20th year, and though a young man, has been active in many directions. At 21 he founded the North Eastern Surgical Clinic; at 22, the Hahnemann hospital, and was made the medical director; at 21 he was elected an honor able member of the Imperial Medical society St. Petersburg: at the same age he was electphysician in chief of the hospital which he foun ed at 22; he is also honorary member of the Royal Adolphotes Syllogus, of Athens, Greece: honorary consulting physician to the Hahmemann hospital of Paris; honorary member of the medical society of northern New York and of numerous foreign scientific bodies. He has written volumniously, and his compositions to the Popular Science Monthly on "The Laryngoscope and Rhinoscope, or how we now explore the air passages, may be said to be the earliest popular expositions of au advance in practical medicine, which is one of the most brilliant of modern times. Dr. Seeger translated from the German the celebrated work of Professor Sieber on the art of singing. He is the inventor of important throat instruments, and is a Shaksperean schoor. So much as to the two men who were among the first to recognize the woo. ed at 22: he is also honorary member of the Royal

inventor of important throat instruments, and is a Shaksperean schoor. So much as to the two men who were among the first to recognize the worderful value of the Coca.

Having learned that Dr. Seeger is engaged in collating an elaborate book on Coca. I decided to call upon him to secure, if possible, an advance examination of the proof sheets. I found him in the coxy library of his Lexington avenue mansion, and busy with the very subject which had brought me to him. Prominent on his mantled was an autograph picture handsomely set in a gold and cnamel frame of no less a person than the redoubtable Ben Butter, of whom Dr. Seeger is a great admirer.

The Coca is a small plant or tree from six to nine feet in height, cultivated in South America, principally in Peru, Bolivia, Equador, New Granada and Brazil. The leaf is the important part of the plant. Its use dates back into the unknown past. It was first used by that remarkable race, the Incas of Peru, whose advancement in the arts and sciences a did to the window of the concess and to the plant of the plant It was first used by that remarkable race, the of Peru, whose advancement in the arts and ences, added to the splendor and luxury of palaces and even humblest homes aroused it tonishment of the early Spanish Conquerors, with it all of their fierce rapacity and crudge of the feelings of these greedy plunder arriving in an unknown land, to find a race only cultured, peaceable, industrious, graathletic and courteous, but also thoroughly is only cultured, peaceable, industrious graceful, athletic and courteous, but also thoroughly mindful of one another's rights, with a profusion of gold, precious stones, rich and wonderful embroideries, seattered in palaces, temples and even in the most simple dwellings. But how much greater their surprise when they learned that all their gold and treasure was comparatively disdained by these kind, hospitable and unsuspecting natives, who, instead, attached a priceless value to a miserable flittle leaf. History has no fouler page than the cruelty of these Spanish conquerors ioward a race which received them kindly, and treated them with open armed hospitality.

which received them kindly, and treated them with open armed hospitality.

Nicolas Monardes, a doctor in Seville, in the 16th century, was the first to write on Coca. The book appeared in Seville in 1865 under the title. "Dos libros, el uno que trata de todas las cosas que traen de las nostros Indias occidentales." Cristoval de Molina, a priest, wrote in 1850.

Next followed Clusius, who wrote in 1605, and then Garcillassode la Vega, who wrote "The Royal Commentaries of the Incas" 1617, and from these we obtain our early information. The Incas called till santo remedio-la folia de Coca, the blessed plant. It was also called the Sacred Life plant of the Incas. It was considered an animated representative of the Divinity, and the fields where it grew were venerated as sanctuaries. The natives made tailsmans of the plant; through jit they obtained favors of fortune triumphs in love, cures of diseases and relief from pain. It made oracles speak, and its presence in their homes kept away. made tailsmans of the plant; through it they obtained favors of fortune, triumphs in love, cures of diseases and relief from pain. It made oracles speak, and its presence in their homes kept away all accidents and crime. None could visit the tomb of his aucestors, or invoke their spirits, unless he had some Cota in his mouth. The earliest information tells as that the Indians at first regarded it as a scredard mysterious plant. They believed that Manco Capac, the divine, descended in the primitive epoch from the rocks of Lake Titicaca and bestowed the light of the sun (his father) upon the poor inhabitants of the country, that he gave them a knowledge of the Gods, brought them the useful arts and agriculture, and presented them with the cea, "that divine plant, which satisfies the hung, gives strength to the weak, and makes them.

y, gives strength to the weak, and makes them aget their misfortunes." A first it was reserved for the worship of the Divinity, and the use of the incas, those grand monarchs who claimed direct descent from the Gods. No one was allowed to descent from the Gods. No one was allowed to use it unless some great deed or some special reason made him worthy to partake of the same with the sovereigns. It was the recompense for loyalty, bravery, or heroic action—a recompense more prized than gold or silver. Although the supersti-tions connected with the Coca were gradually dis-pelled, the plant has never lost, even to this day, with the natives of South America its marvellous prestige.

tions connected with the Coca were gradually dispelled, the plant has never lost, even to this day, with the natives of South Americal its marvellous prestige.

According to the earliest traditions handed down to us in the writings of the Spanish Conquerors, the Coca had a prominent place in the religious ceremonies. It was the chief offering in their worship of the Sun, and their high priests (Huillac Unu) gave it the place of honor in all ceremonies. The popular superstition of the time credited it as the symbol of divinity. It was regarded as a sacred and mysterious plant. The monarchs, nobles and priests vied in their pious offerings of it to their deity, and enormous quantities were burned upon their altars in this way. Priests chewed it at prayers to conciliate the benevolence of their gods. They filled the mouths of their dead with Coca for the purpose of securing their salvation, and this custem pertains even at this day, and when a descendant of the Incas of the present time meets with a mummy, he kneels down with devotion, and places around it a handful of Coca. Before the arrival of the Spaniards, it was used as the Cacao was in Me Nico, and tobacco in the early colonial history of Virginia, instead of money.

At first the Spanish conquerors were mystified by this devotion to an msignificant plant. Then with that affection of superior virtue which the Christians of all times have never been backward in claiming, this devotion was denounced as sacrilegious and the Council of Lima, consisting of bishops from all parts of South America, and held on October 18, 1569, condemned it as an "illusion of the devil." This fulmination had no effect. In fact, as will be shown later, it only served to bring out the more glaringly the selfishness of these Christian conquerors. After a while they began to learn its virtue, as well as its value as a source of revenue, and the edict by which it was condemned as an ancient superstition was reversed, and priests and conquerors wed in fostering its culture and the promot

plantations of which the rents ranged from 20,000 to 200,000 francs were by no means rare and the tax levied was remarkable. At the present time the annual production of Coca in South America is estimated at 40,000,000 pounds.

There are many species or varieties of the Coca plant, but only the Erythroxylon Coca has the virtues which history and experience ascribe to it. It requires an expert to distinguish the true from the false Coca, and it requires as much nicety of taste and charpness of preception to distinguish Coca which is good from Coca which has become worthless as is required by the tasters and experts in tea. When well dried and carefully preserved the leaf has an agreeable odor and a peculiar characteristic taste which in decoction has a pleasantly bitter and astringent flavor.

The gratest care and expertness is required from the very first. Not only are special conditions of soil, elevation and climate essential to the perfect growth of the genuine Coca, but it requires the utmost nicely, care and experience in the picking and curing of the leaf. The average product is 800 pounds of the leaves to the acre.

In Peru and the countries where Coca grows, it is always Coca Faesca (see the Druggist and Chemical Gazette), viz: fresh Coca that is offered for sale, as the natives know how liable the leaves are to deterioration. The editor of the American Druggist, in the number of June, 1885. Says: "Coca leaves of good preservation have not been in the market for a long time."

That this difficulty of obtaining a supply of reliable Coca is not recent, will be shown by the following from the May, 1878, number of New Remedies: "The difficulty of securing line leaves continues. According to adverse recived from Peru, the reason for this is that Coca thrives well only in a harrow zone on the eastern slope of the Andes, at an elevation of 3,000 to 6,000 feet, and that the Indian consumers retain the best qualities, while only the inferior sorts are exported.

Auy one who with leave south America, by the time

Common Life). The average duration, says Professor Markham (see May, 1831, issue of the American Pruggist) of Coca in a sound state is about five months, after which time it loses its strength and flavor and is rejected by the Indians as worthless. I have said Dr. Seeger examined during the last fitteen years 200 specimens of the ordinary commercial importations of Coca leaves. On an average but one in ten of the samples could be regarded as having any value. Every one of the samples I found to be adulterated. Even the best and highest priced specimens had an admixture of leaves of other varieties of Coca. I have already called attention to the many varieties of the Coca plant, but that only one, viz: the ERYTHROXYBON COCA possesses the valuable properties which has made it famous. The leaves of these varieties are so much alike that adultera-

Enviring vito's Coca possesses the valuable properties which has made it famous. The leaves of thise varieties are so much alike that adulteration is a very easy matter. The real fact is that there is but little reliable Coca in the market. The Liebig Company of New York, virtually monopolizes all of the reliable importations of Coca leaves, and its brokers are constantly on the watch for what little there is that reaches American ports which it does not import itself. When these facts, viz. the worthlessness of nearly all of the Coca in American markets and its searcity are considered, it will be seen how absurd the trash is that is being circulated about Americans having acquired a "coca habit." And it becomes still more abourd when we add the Lichig Company of New York, which, as we have already said, virtually monopolizes all the reliable Coca that reaches our ports, never sells the leaves. Even if there were such a thing as a coca habit among its Indian users, such a thing would be an absolute impossibility in our climate. The real secret of the yarns about Coca which have recently been appearing in the papers lies in the jealousy of a large manufacturer of certain tonic preparations, the sale of which has become greatly abridged by the growing popular appreciation of Coca as a tonic. In fact, the history of that wonderful race, the Imperial Incas, who were its first users, is in itself a reply to all such nonsense. They inhabited the two central sections of the Sierra, and mature here had worked on her grandest and most imposing scale. well adapted for the enddle of an imperial ra. They had an claborate system of state worshis. History and tradition were preserved by the bards, and dramas were enacted before the soverien and his court. A well considered system of land tenure and of colonization provided for the wants of all classes of the people. The administrative details of government were minutely and carefully organized and accurate statistics were kept. The ediffices displayed marvelous building skill and their workmaniship is unsurpassed. The world has nothing to show in the way of stone cutting and fitting, to equal the skill and accuracy displayed in the linea structures of Cuzco. As workers in metals and as potters they display infinite variety of design, while as cultivators and engineers they in all respects excelled their conquerors. Jose Sebastian Barranea, the naturalist and antiquary, a few years ago published a translation of the ancient luca drama of ollantay, which would put to blush seven-eighths of all the dramas of the present time.

Here we have a brief picture of a race which induged in Coca from the monarch down. They were noble, kindly and hospitable. The Spaniards found then a happy, prosperous, contented race. Today the descendants of the lineas mourn the advent of the white man with his greedy, merciles civilization, as does his red brother of the northern continent of America. If such noble quali-

vent of the white man with his greedy, merciless civilization, as does his red brother of the northern continent of America. If such noble qualities could exist in spite of their habit of Coca indulgence, then the sooner we become a race of Coca users, the better for the general happiness and welfare. Coffee, tea, tobacco have been so roundly abused, and such vivid pictures have been drawn of the dire results following their use, that the wonder is that any one has the courage to indulge. And yet the world finds comfort and solace in their use. Vaccination has been abused as though it were the device of the arch devil, and yet we keep on right merrily, in our work of scarifying manly arms and pectity legs.

most valuable of all that they could offer in their worship. He then goes on to extol its virtues. Since that time Coca, like Cinchona Quinine), has been compelled to undergo its share of detraction. But mark one thing. This detraction has not come from scientific investigators, nor from those who have patiently examined into the facts, such as Sir Robert Christison, Barouct, (M. D., D. C. L., Ll. D., F. R. S., President of the British Medical Association, Professor of Materica Medica in the University of Edinburgh, Physician to Her Majesty, the Queen), Prof. Fauvel of Paris, Prof. John M. Carnochan of New York, the distinguished surgeon, Dr. W. S. Scarle of Brooklyn, the eminent writer, and a score of men equally distinguished for honest devotion to the truths of science. In all professions and in all callings, there is a class of men who gain notoriety by their adoption of the role of kickers. Their success in life—there stock in trade as 'twere—lies in the notoriety they gain by detracting. The medical profession, unfortunately, is overcrowded with such, and it is to these men that we must attribute the reason why the public has lost so much of its faith in that profession, If we were to listen to these kickers, the most of us would die of hunger, for the reason that nearly everything we cat or drink has fallen under their ban. And yet if statistics have any value, they seem to demonstrate that we are more confortably housed, live better and die older than our forefathers.

forefathers.

It was a holy father of the order of Jesuits who first took up the eudgels of Coca. It was a holy father of the same order who first made the world acquainted with Quinine. No remedy has been so abused as Quinine, and no remedy is so appreciated the world over, whether in tropical jungles or Arctic solitudes. In fact, abuse has only served to demonstrate its value, and so with Coca. By all means let them abuse it. The detractors will render demonstrate its value, and so with Coca. By all meanslet them abuse it. The detractors will reder the world just such another service as they have rendered by abusing many another article, the value of which only became understood through detraction. Coca is a Peruvian product; so is quinine, which is produced from cinehona. The name is derived from that of the Countess El-Cinchona, whie of the vice-Kingof Peru, who gave some of the bark to a Jesuit for use among the poor afflicted with fever, and from this, it became known as pulvis patrum, or powder of the fathers. It was also named powder of the Countess, in honor of the Countess El-Cinchon. The Jesuits of Peru sent some of the powder to Cardinal Lugo, the general of their order; hence it was also known by the name of Cardinal's powder. The Peruvians and Ineas, from whom its virtues were learned, called it Yara-Chucchu, Cava-Chucchu, Yara meaning tree, and Cava bark. Chucchu means shuddering shivering, as if they had intended to convey the idea—"Intermittent" fever tree.

Dr. William S. Searle, in an article upon Coca, says: "It is one of the most remarkable productions of the world, and has powerful therapeutic properties.

Lieutenant Gibbon, who went out by the order of

Dr. William S. Searle, in an article upon Coca, says: "It is one of the most remarkable productions of the world, and has powerful therapeutic properties.

Lieutenant Gibbon, who went out by the order of the government of the United States, in company with Lieutenant Herndon, (father-sn-law of ex-President Arthur.) to explore the valley of the Amazon, in 1851, thus speaks of the Coca: "This vegetable has properties so marvellous that it enables Indians without other nornishments the while, to perform forced marches of five and six days. It is so bracing, stimulant and tonic that by chewing it alone they will perform journeys of three hundred miles without appearing in the least fatigued." Dr. Tschudi's meutions an Indian sixty-two years of age, who wasemployed by him in very laborious digging, and that during the five days and nights which he was in my service, he never tasted any tood and took only two hours sleep each night. At intervals of three hours he regularly chewed haff an onnoe of Coca leaves. His work being finished, he accompanied me on a two day's journey of twenty-three leagues, though on foot, he kept pace with my mule, and haited only for his "chaccar," On leaving me he said he would willingly engage for the same amount of work and go through it without food if I would allow him a supply of Coca. The village priest assured me that this man was sixty-two years of age, that he was in the constant habit of using the Coca, and that he had never known him to be ill in his life." Castelnau' says he himself knew of instances as extraordinary. From 1785 to 1789 inclusive, Castelnau represents the consumption of this leaf in the new vice-royal-ty of Lima alone at three and a quarter million of pounds, and worth one and a quarter million of pounds, and worth one and a quarter million in money, and thetotal consumption of Peru at two millions and a half of dollars. Dr. Jr. Bloss, of Troy, who visited Peru years ago, states that the men in his employ regularly carried forty pounds of baggage, taking but one

\*Travels in Peru during the years of 1838 to 1842, on the Coast, in the Sierras, across the Cordilleras and the Anges into the Primeval Forests, by Dr. J. J. Tschudi. J. Tecaudi.
†Expeditian dans les Centrales de l'Amerique de
Sud de Rio de Janeiro a Lima de Lima au Para.
Executee par ordre du Gouvernment Français pendent les Annees 1843 a 1847, sous la direction de
Français de Castlenau. Paris, 1852; 6 vols.

riorsting influences of bad air, etc." Goul

(Pflanzen Beschriebung von Dr. H. Goulion Grossberzoglich-Sachsischer Geheimer Medicinal Rath, Ritter, etc.) says it facilitates digestion and gives more tone to the stomach than anything he has ever seen or used.

Frofessor Colpaert (Builletin Soc. Accl. Paris, 1862, p. 366), Feels convinced that "Coca is a strengthening substance." He has often, when passing the trand chain of the Andes, chewed Coca to combat the cold, and always with the best effect. In one of the latter journeys to Vileabamba, one of the town at the moment when they were carrying out of his home one of the non-native miners, who for richest mineral districts in Tetro, we arrived in the town at the moment when they were carrying out of his home one of the non-native miners, who for many years had been afflicted with a dreadful malady, which had defied all the efforts of medical skill. His body was completely covered with ulcers, and the miserable man had been given over as incutrable, and his sufferings being unendurable, he implored to be put to death. An old Indian, who had formerly worked under his orders, asked permission to undertake the cure, which was granted. The patient was laid on the foor, of the from the control of the control of the control of the patient was laid on the foor, of the granted districts and half a dozen Indians commenced chewing Coca, and sheining and dancing around him, with strange, cabalistic actions. After about a quarter of an hour, when the leaves had been sufficiently masticated, they again began to dance and spit on the patient's body. This lasted for about half an hour, when each indian placed his quid of chewed Coca on the ulcers of the patient, who was then enveloped in cloths and left to repose. The same scene was rendered every two days, and at the end of the month the patient was thoroughly caned. This occurred in 1850, and eleven years later the man was still living and in the enjoyment of the most vigorous health."

De Schurzer (Austrian Navara Expedition tells

hines."
The inhabitants of Peru and Bolivia consumlarge quantities of Coca, its use being almost un versal. It is a well known factifhat these people who live to an average high age, generally retail their mental and physical faculties to their landays.—New York Medical Record.

"it is certain that the Peruvian Indians have dways ascribed to the Coca leaf the most extraor inary virtues. CLUSIUS, 1605.

Humboldt says he has never known a case consumption or as thin a among the natives what accustomed to its use, and that they live to great age, retaining their mental and physic acculties to the last.

COSMOS. "Ccca has really wonderful power in supporting the strength. My indam followers have accompanied me for fact through the forests of Peru for fifty miles in one day without food or anything else except Coca, which they chewed at intervals. The use of Coca did not deprive them of appetite, for at the close of the day they are a very hearty meal with evident relish." DR. POPPIG.

German Naturalist and Explorer.

Travels in Chili, Peru, and on the River Amazon, 1855.

According to BOERHAG.

DR. CH. GAYEAU ("These pour le Doctorat. DR. CH. GAYEAU

Faris, 1870. Parent, edit, page 61 et seq.) cites a great many clinical observations in which Cocorda has never failed to produce an admirable action has never failed to produce an admirable action.

to administer a good sate setting the tracts vary greatly in strength.

WALTER W. COLES, M. D.,

Weekly Medical Review.

"It is the remedy par excellence against worry. DR. LEONARD COLNING, in New York Medica ournal, January (1885).

Above all things Coca is a tonic. Unquestionably from the in amenta, chronic lung affections, brait og, diabetes, Bright's disease. Its valuable in uence upon the cerebro-spinal nervous system ust not be ignored.

DR. SCAGLIA. hysician-in-chief of the Hospital of Piessis Lalaute.

Professor William C. Richardson, the justly distinguished dean of the St. Louis Clinique of Midwilery and diseases of Women and Children, says it acts like a charm in cases where digestion is weak and difficult. It is also a powerful and agreeable stimulant to the brain and nervous system.

alt seems to me, said Dr. Seeger, that suffi-cient testimony has been adduced in the above to set at rest all doubts as well as to effectually dispose of the underhanded ef-forts of interested manufacturers to break down forts of interested manufacturers to break down that which threatens their selfish interests. The testimony alone of such a man as Dr. Scarie obtooklyn, who justly ranks high as a scientist and physician, and whois one of the early advocates of Coca, may as well be quoted in conclusion. Have some of the early advocates of coca, may as well be quoted in conclusion, the agree who have enployed worthless specimens of the plant, we have so much concurrent testimony as to render loubt ridiculous. We have the testimony of an entire nation, employing it constant by during centuries of time, and the sustaining rower is so marvellous that ustaining rower is so marvellous that brophes by its help we shall hereafter be able to the many cases of disease which were otherwise



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UNIMPEACHABLE TESTIMONY From Allophathic, Homeopathic and Ecled

From Allophathic, Homocopathic and Eclectic Authorities.

"Having been made acquainted with the mode of preparation and the composition of Coca Beef Tonic, I have fordered it for patients requiring tonic treatment. Such patients derived marked and decided benefit from it. Scientific men are becoming more and more impressed with the necessity of supplying by mutritive injesta the wear and tear of civilized life, and the Coca Beef Tonic is composed of materials well suited to fulfill the necessary requirements for which it has been prepared.

J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., Prof. Surgeor, N. Y. Medical College, Sargeon-in-Chief, State Emigrant Hospitals. Ward's Island, N. V.; Ex-Health Officer, Fort of New York."

N. Y.; Ex-Health Officer, Fort of New York."
From the New York Medical Journal.
"The medical profession is naturally, and very properly so, conservative in its acceptance of new theories, and especially so when extravagant claims are made in behalf of unknown or comparatively unknown remedies. Especially reductant have many been with reference to the Coca. The powers claimed for it have seemed quite incredible, and no doubt it would have been dismissed without so much as a second thought, had not such men as have many been with reference to the Coca. The powers-claimed for it have seemed quite incredible, and no doubt it would have been dismissed without so much as a second thought, had not such men as Humboldt, Christison and other equally eminent scientists, travelers and physicians lent their names to it. The Liebig Company offers it to the profession in a form which presents many advantages. Thus it is, for instance, well understood that the active principle of the coca leaf is extremely volatile, and that it is, in consequence, quite, or wholly, worthless when it reaches us. The Liebig Company overcome this by using in their Coca Beef Tonic only the fluid extract, prepared directly from the freshly picked leaf. The beef contained in the tonic is from carefully selected healthy bullecks and contains a much larger per centum of albuminoid and nutritive clements than is to be found in other beef tonics and extracts. The Coca and Beef are dissolved in a choice quality of Sherry Wine. The indorsements of numerous medical men of prominence who have used it, which the Liebig Company display in their offices, also indicate that it has merits."

The American Homeopathic Observer says: "The Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic preparations should not be confounded with any patent nostroums. They are legitimate pharmaceutical products, and worthy of the recommendations bestowed upon them-by both homeopathic and allopathic journals."

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[From Leonard's Medical Journal.]

"The Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic preparations have acquired a large reputation in various parts of the world. " " We would especially recommend the Coca. Beef Tonic, with sherry wine and quinine. The bitter taste of the quinine is completely covered; and it makes the most palatable preparation of quinine for administering to children or delicate women that we are acquained with. We have used it in the cases of children quite extensively, and always to our entire satisfactor."

with. We have used it in the cases of children quite extensively, and always to our entire satisfaction."

The St. Louis Clinical Review says: "We desire to call the attention of the profession to the reliability of the Coca Beef Tonic preparations manufactured by the Liebig Co., and to the high character of the indorsements accorded to this celebrated firm by leading physicians and medical journals of all schools."

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N. Y. Medical Eclectic.

To the Leibig company—Gentiemen: Your agent left me a bottle of your Coca Beef Tonic for me to try. I 'ook it myself, as I had been sick for a number of i on the with a lung affectson, and was not able to practice. It helped me very much. So much that I am now about as well as usual. I have since given it to a number of patients and it has benefitted every case. I am indeed most thankful that it came to my hands. I had tried different preparations of Coca before, BUT HAD NO EFFECTS FROM THEM.

Dedham, Me.

Professor E. M. HALE, M. D., LL, D., the distin-

EFFECTS FROM THEM,
Dedham, Me.
Professor E. M. HALE, M. D., LL. D., the distinguished Professor of Materia Medica at the Chicage Medical University, etc., etc., writes: "I have greater confidence in it than in any tonic I have ever prescribed."

ever prescribed."

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N. Y.

"The best tonic and nutritive preparation in the market."—[Southern Medical Record.

Dr. P. G. Cook, of Rockland, Me., a physician of recognized eminence, writes that "notwithstanding the fact that the Liebity Co.'s circulars bear the impress of honesty and truthfulness, I had my mis-

givings, but after a faithful and conscientious trial I gladly bear testimony in behalt of the great raine of its Coca Beef Tonic. I prescribed it to a Lady 85 years old, who was completely broken down with the infirmities years, unable to leave her bed, etc. She, soon after taking the tonic, was able to leave her bed, to be about the house, and has so far recovered her pristine health as to be able travel a distance of 60 miles on a yisit to her daughter."

From Protessor GRANVIILE COLE, Ph. D., Fellow of the Royal Chemical Society of London, Fellow Royal Institute of Chemistry, &c., &c., &c., (son of Sir Henry Cole, Director of Kensington Museum.) "Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic speedily relieved and cured me of debility, consequent upon indigestion and malaria. Others who have used it upon my recommendation are equally embedding to behalf of its real merits and excellence. upon indigestion and malaria. Others who used it upon my recommendation are equally phatic in behalf of its real merits and exceller Dr. H. R. BENNETT, of Fitchburg, Mass, paper read before the Massachusetts Surgical Gynacological Society said: "One of the best ics to build up a broken down constitution fro long-standing endo-metritis is Llebig Co.'s Beef Tonic."

Of Druggists Everywhere.

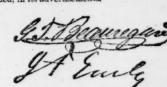
NEW YORK DEPOT, 38 MUBBAY ST.

Tickets Only \$5, Shares in Proportion.



LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the monthly and quarterly drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



We the undersigned banks and bankers will pay all prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters. J. H. OGLESBY. Pres't Louisiana Nat'l Bank. S. H. KENDEDY, Pres't State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres't New Orleaus Nat'l Bk.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the legisla-Incorporated in 1808 for 29 years by the legislature for educational and charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and indorsed by the people of any state.

IN EVER SCALES OR POSTPONES.

IT NEVER SCALES OF POSTPONES.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings Take place monthly, and the Extraordinary Drawings regularly every three months instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore, beginning March, 1886.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FOR-TUNE. SECOND GRAND DRAWING, CLASS B, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, February 9, 1886---189th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each, Fractions, in Fifths, in Proportion.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE..... 1 do do 2 PRIZES OF \$6000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES 9 Approximation Prizes of \$750. do 500. do 250. do

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

Or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and ad-

dress Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

DY VIRTUE OF A FIERI FACIAS ISSUED OUT of the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia in favor of the plaintiff in the following stated case, to-wit: W. B. Bostwick vs. John Hutchings, I have this day levied upon, as the property of the defendant, John Hutchings, all those certain tracts of land lying in Polk county, Georgia, and described as follows: Land lot No. 7 in the 1st district and 4th section; land No. 36, except 14 acres in the no-thwest corner sold to George M. Gladden, and land lots Nos. 37, 38 and 107, except about 5 acres on the extreme north side belonging to the Jones Wheeler cstate, and land lot 108, all lying in the 2d district and 4th section; alice land lot so saggregating 21 acres, more or less. Also land lots Nos. 5, and 6, containing 40 acres each, more or less, situate in the 1st district and 4th section; also land lots Nos. 40 and 104 and 37 acres, more or less, of land lot No. 16, 3 acres thereof having been deeded off to Shiloh Baptist church, each of said lots containing originally 40 acres, more or less, all aggregating 117 acres, more or less, and lying in the 2d district and 4th section of said county and state, and will self the same at public outery before the court house door of Fulton county, city of Atlanta, and state of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February next, between the legal hours of sale. ary next, between the legal hours of sale.
Dated at Atlanta, Ga., December 7th, 1885.
JOHN W. NELMS,
janI-5t mon U. S. Marsha

Notice of Limited Partnership.

Notice is Hereby Given of The Formation of a partnership by Herman Benjamin and
solomon Cronheim as general partners and Benjamin Bros. & Co., a firm composed of Solomon,
Simeon and Morris Benjamin as special partners,
under the name and style of Benjamin & Cronheim, for the term of five years. Said special partners have contributed the sum of \$2,500 to the common stock of said partnership.
Certificates and affidavits registered in clerk's
office of the superior court of Fulton county according to law, this the 23d day of January, 1896.
HERMAN BENJAMIN,
SOLOMON CRONHEIM,
General Partners,
BENJAMIN BROS. & CO.,
jan 25 lawk 6w

Trulton Sheriff's Sale—Will Be Sold Notice of Limited Partnership.

PULTON SHERIFF'S SALE—WILL BE SOLD before the oourthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February, 1886, within the legal hours of sale the following property to wit: One open buggy and single harness, levied on as the property of J. F. Redd, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Cobb superior court in favor of H. D. MeDaniel, governor, etc., vs. John D. Grant, J. F. Redd and J. B. Kiser.

Also at the same time and place, the house and lot in Atlanta fronting 40 feet on street west of cemetery and running west, of uniform width 100 feet, parallel with Hunter street and about ten feet north of Hunter street, being in the third ward, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, 6a. Levied on as the property of Eliza Floyd, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of John S. Wilson vs. Eliza Floyd.

Also, at the same time and place the following described property, towit: All thattract or parcel of land lying and being in the town of East Point, Fulton county, Ga., in land lot No. 7, in the Woodson & Jones survey, according to plat made and exhibited at the auction sale of said lot and adjoining lot, on April 10, 1884, commencing at a point 222 feet west of Central avenue, thence north 200 feet, thence west 100 feet, thence south 200 feet, thence west 100 feet, thence south 200 feet, thence west 100 feet thence south 200 feet, thence west 100 feet, thence south 200 feet, thence west 100 feet thence south 200 feet thence south 200 f

Bee Line to New York and Boston. Bee Line to New York and Boston.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SLEEPING cars from Cincinnati to Boston, and the only line running through cars into the city of New York without any transfer whatever, avoiding the disagreeable winter ferriage of the Hudson river. No extra charge on the limited express, four fast express trains a day to Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany and all points in New York, New England and Canada; ask your ticket agent for map and folder, or address General Southern agent, Cincinnati, O, aug20dly



BLOOD RENEWER as a blood medicine and the effect it has had on myself and others. Words can effect it has had on myself and others. Words can hardly express all I would like to say, but for years I suffered the most exerutiating pain from thematism and pains arising from disordered condition of blood before using the Blood Renewer, being for months unable to walk or move my lower limbs. After commencing the use of the Blood Renewer I found such relief I continued to use it until I had taken about one-half gallour and it has now been two years or more since I have used it, and have since suffered very little—nothing, comparatively speaking. I have also furnished several persons with the Blood Renewer, and each of them experienced great relief from the use of it.

Rockmart, Ga.

S. S. CHERRY.

The above Certificates are but a few instances of

thousands in our possession, showing sufferers whave been relieved of every form of Blood and si diseases. Female Complaints, Dyspensia, Syphi Mercurial Rheumatism, Blood Poison and Malar For full information our free pamphlet on Blo and Skin Diseases will be furnished on applicati

Sold in powdered form, easy to prepare at home, with or without spirits; small size 25 cents, large size \$1.00, mailed to any address on receipt of price Liquid form, small size \$1.00, large size \$1.75, nov 23 d & wky

# O. A. SMITH

MANUFACTURER OF

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66 Deg. Oil Vitrol,

AND OTHER CHEMICALS. Office 15 N. Forsyth, corner Walton, Atlanta, Ga

### DISTILLER OF COAL TAR,

Manufacutrer of

Roofing and Paving Materials, Tarred Roofling and Sheathing Felts. PERFECTION BRAND OF

READY ROOFING. Ordinary 2 and 3-Ply Roofing, ROOF COATINGS, VARNISHES, ETC. No. 15 Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

W. H. PATTERSON, BOND AND STOCK BROKER,

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED-City, State and Railroad Bonds, Loans ness and residence property negotiated.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN, BROKER AND DEALER IN

Bonds & Stocks,

WANTED-Stock of Ga., West Point, and Son western R. Rs.; also Georgia bonds maturing next April and July. Have for sale Atlanta and stat-bonds. I am authorized agent for the sale of the new state of Georgia 4% per cent bonds. HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN.

J. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,

Commission Merchants

Atlanta, - - - Georgia. -Telephone 444.-

—Telephone 44.

We sell anything sent us. Make correct and prompt returns. Can give the best reference our city affords. Send us your stuff.

Our specialty: Georgia, Florida and Tennessee Produce.

66m

CHANDLER-BROWN CO. Grain and Provision COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CHICAGO MILWAUKEE
Board of Trade. Chamber of Commerce. Established, 1863.
Correspondence in car lot business solicited. Special facilities for handling business in futures on the Chicago Board of Trade, finan col

FINE OPPORTUNITY For Investment in a First Class DRUG BUSINESS.

RECENT CHANGES MAKE IT DESIRABLE TO sell the business of W. D. Hoyt & Co., Rome, Ga., and persons desiring to invest in a safe and paying business will do well to consider the matter. The business is old and well established, and enjoys the confidence of the public. The business stand has been known as a drug house for perhaps thirty years and naturally attracts custom. Any one desiring to engage in the business in this thriving little city will do well to open correspondence with tf W. D. HOYT, Rome, Ga.



NOTICE.

Dids for the Night soil, Garbage and street sweepings removed from the city of atlanta will be received until February 1st, 1895. These valuable fertilizers will be delivered in quantities desired by applicants, upon satisfactory terms, at convenient distances from the city. The attention of farmers, of nursery men, and of suburban gardeners is particularly invited to this proposition. Address all communications to SANITARY INSPECTORS. dlytf Police Stationhouse. Atlants.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON MONDAY.

8th, February, 1886, at 11 o'clock a. m., I will sell for cash to the highest bidder before the courthouse door in Fulton county, three bonds, Nos. 33, 4, and 38, or as many of them as may be necessary, of the issue of James P. Harrison & Co., secured by mortgage deed to Campbell Wallace and Julius L. Brown, trustees. Said bonds have been pledged to me by James P. Harrison to secure a note made by him to me, for \$2,500 principal, which fell due 21st December, 1885, and still remains due and unpaid. Said sale will be made under section 2140 of the code of Georgia, in order to realize on said piedge and pay said debt. The notice required by said section has been given to said pledger. This 11th January, 1886.

jan10 d4 mo

uary, 1886. jan10 d4 mo

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AT THE OPERA BURNS. THRO

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HOME TOMOR

FOUND OPEN TRAMPS Lor wo to twenty

SHELLING TE ing after the me vest this week. DR. ARMSTRO

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OYSTER SUPP oyster supper on cost of the supper The place is No. on . Marietta stre

THE MUSICAL Musical association concert at an ear practicing on the dered with the will meet again er Salter requ

HE LIKES AT Syracuse, N. Y will leave for F short stay will el been in Atlanta himself as wel people. He thin should not his t THE TUNNEL

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HTIN Acid fitrol, MICALS.

OAL TAR,

heathing Felts. ND OF DFING. Roofing,

ISHES, ETC. tlanta, Ga. ANTED. RSON, BROKER.

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stocks, Point, and South-nds maturing next Atlanta and state for the sale of the

S CASTLEMAN. S & CO.,

erchants,

Georgia.

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YTIN First Class ESS. ESTRABLE TO

t & Co., Rome, in a safe and nsider the matestablished, and ic. The business house for perhaps cts custom, Any lness in this thriven correspondence iat class of remedies, JEPHY BROS.,

Paris, Tex. L. SMITH., Bradford, Pa nts, Atlanta

GARBAGE AND omit the city of bruary 1st, 1886. be delivered in pon satisfactory in the city. The ten, and of sub-invited to this leations to

TON MONDAY, lock a. m., I will before the court-bonds, Nos. 33,

THE CONSTITUTION. EVENTS FOR TO-DAY, JAN. 25, 1886.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT-A NIGHT WI'

THROUGH THE CITY. Pavement Paragraphs Caught on the Fly by

The Constitution Reporters. SEVERAL DRUNKS.—A number of drunks were booked at police headquarters yesterday and last night.

Home Tomorrow .- Chief Connolly, who is visiting Augusta, will return tomorrow. He intended to return today.

FOUND OPEN.—The store of W. D. Smith,

on Decatur street, was found open last night by Officers Moss and Hildebrand. TRAMPS LODGED.—Eight tramps found ledging in the station house last night. From two to twenty sleep there every night.

SHELLING THE WOODS,-Collector Crenshaw has a large number of his men out looking after the moonshiners. He expects a har-

DR. ARMSTRONG'S TRIAL.—It is understood that a part of the belated evidence in the case of Dr. James G. Armstrong has arrived, and it is said the case will not be postponed when it is called temperature. is called tomorrow.

ATTEMPTED RUNAWAY.—A horse hooked to one of the Ballard transfer wagous attempted to run away late yesterday afternoon at the union passenger depot, but owing to his tripping down the runaway proved a failure. By the fall the horse was slightly injured.

OYSTER SUPPER.—The ladies in charge of the new home on Marietta street will give an oyster supper on Tuesday night. The entire cost of the supper will be twenty-five cents. The place is No. 147, the old "Pike Hill house," on Marietta street. Let no inclemency of the weather close the hand of benevolence of Tuesday examing.

THE MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.—The Atlanta Musical association is preparing to give a grand concert at an early day. The association is now practicing on the choruses which will be rendered with the orchestra. Active members will neet again tonight at their hall. Profeser Saker requests every member to be present.

HELIKES ATLANTA.—Dr. A. C. Baum, of Syractice, N. Y., brother to Colonel Baum, will have for Florida tomorrow, and after a short stay will close his southern trip. He has been in Atlanta for three weeks, and expresses himself as well pleased with Atlanta and our people. He thinks of locating here, but if he should not his family will spend the winters

THE TUNNEL ALL RIGHT .- No. 11, of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia made the down trip yesterday through the Missionary Ridge tunnel, the work on which is now complete. The injuries which the tunnel sustained have not only been repaired, but it has been thoroughly inspected and put in a better condition than ever. All the trains on the read have resumed the schedule which existed before the break, and the track is now

clear and in splendid order.

SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING.—The police were looking after the Sunday liquor sellers yesterday from early morn till dewy eve. A row of bottles of liquor at the stationhouse last night showed the result of their labors. These bottles were taken from different parties yesterday who were summoned as witnesses against certain druggists and a negro restrurant on Decatur street. Cases have not yet been made against the parties but will be during today. The officers working up the cases say they have an abundance of evidence against the druggists and the negro, and will find no trouble in convicting them.

The West Side Clue.—By an oversight, which is very much regretted, the notice of the weekly meeting of the West Side Social club was omitted from yesterday's society columns. It was a most interesting meeting, and was heartily enjoyed by all present. The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. J. M. Stephens, on Thursday evening. The programme was as follows:

M. Stephens, on Thursday evening. The programme was as follows:
Music, "Sweet By and Bye," Miss Goode.
Recitation, Miss Maud Couch.
Music, Miss Emma Jones.
Charade, entitled "Mistake," Mr. Brenner, Mrs.
Stephens, Mr. Powell, Miss Bagby,
Music, "No One to Love," Miss May Anderson.
The society adjourned, to meet on Thursday
evening next at the residence of Mr. Parker,
No. 34 Walker street.

THE WEATHER .- Hazen has scored another bust on his cold wave score. There are plenty of rheumatic old women who can beat his past

days record. At six yesterday morning the temperature was 39. Four hours later it fell one degree, and at two p. m. it stood at 36.9. At six p. m. it was 36.4 and at nine even 36, which shows very little change all day, although falling slowly. The air was damp raw and penetrating, making the weather very disagreeable There was not a break in the clouds all day. During last night and morning .62 of an inch of rain fell. Barometer morning .62 of an inch of rain fell. Barometer was stationary all day. The relative humidity was high, the moister in the air ranging from 81 to 83 per cent. Wind entirely to northeast all day. If it changes to westor northwest, it will be followed by colder weather.

SINGING AT THE CENTRAL.

Excellent Music at the Central Presbyterian Church Yesterday.

Church Yesterday.

The musical programme in the morning service yesterday in the Central Presbyterian church was excellent, and was executed in most finished style. The opening piece was Dudley Buck's Te Deum in E flat. A composition well fitted to show what a well balanced and well trained choir can do. The singing and well trained choir can do. The singing of it was so spirited and refined that Professor Guilford, from Boston, (formerly a resident of this city and who attended the service), frankly confessed that no Boston choir could do For an offertory, Mrs. Weston Katzenberger

sang Handel's immortal aria from "The Messiah," "I know that my Redeemer liveth," a composition whose difficulty is as well known as its beauty. Never before has it been better sung in Atlanta than by this gifted artist. She sung in Atlanta than by this gifted artist. She is a true and great oratorio singer, and showed in the execution of this piece her faultless method, broad style and artistic conception. Her pure, fresh and sympathetic voice, combined with her other excellent qualities as a singer, give a perfect result. When Mrs. Weston Katzenberger sang with the Handel and Hayden society this part, some years ago, for the first time at Boston, she was at once recognized by the critics of that city as a singer of the highest merits. The fact that she has made Atlanta her home will fact that she has made Atlanta her home will therefore certainly add greatly to the develop-ment of musical taste and culture in the gate

THE ARTESIAN WELL,

A Six-Inch Pump to be Placed in Position Tomorrow. Colonel Baum has received the six-inch pump for the artesian well. This pump has double the capacity of the one now being used. In order to allow people to get water the present pump will be used till 9 o'clock this morning, when the pumping will cease and another one of the flaxseed bags will be dropped into the well to shut off the water from the lower vein. It will take till tomorrow morning for the seed to swell and stop the water, and there will be no pumping. As soon as the flow of water is

to swell and stop the water, and there will be no pumping. As soon as the flow of water is stopped the new pump will be put in and a thorough test made.

Colonel Baum believes that the results will be satisfactory, and if this should be the case the artesian well fixtures will be ordered at once. It has been about decided to lay a system of mains throughout the business portion of the city, to furnish pure artesian water. At the curbstones on the corners will be placed hydrants with self-closing cocks, so that the people can go and get water whenever they chose. There is now an average of three thousand pails of water a day carried away from the well. People from all portions of the city send after it. Colonel Baum thinks the new pump will show up all right.

CHASING TOBE JACKSON.

THE BARTOW DYNAMITER JUMP-ING FENCES AND BRIARS.

The Bloodhounds and the Detective and His Party till in the Field—The Dogs Follow the Track Through Light and Dark, Over Ditches, Across Ravines and Through Fields.

Telegrams from Cartersville at twelve 'clock last night indicate that Tobe Jackson is still at large.

The bloodhounds have been running his

track without a rest for more than twentyfour hours. Unless Jackson can secure a horse or reach a

train he will soon be under arrest. When Detective Simpson unlashed the dogs about four o'clock Saturday evening, they jumped the trail in less than a minute and were off like a streak of lightning. The pursuers rode behind the dogs until dark, and then began dropping off one at a time. After dark,

Detective Simpson and
A FEW MEN CONTINUED THE CHASE until late in the night, when a short rest was indulged in. The horses were fed, the dogs cared for comfortably, the men ate something, and then the chase was resumed. During the dark hours the progress was not so fine as during the day. After midnight another halt was called, and then about day the chase was resum ed. Before the dogs had run the track an hour yesterday morning they began to tell the detective that the trail was growing fresher. Of course, no one but a person acquainted with the habits of a blood hound knew what the dogs meant by their actions. Detective

Simpson, however, knew that THEY WERE GAINING ON THE FUGITIVE, THEY WERE GAINING ON THE FUGITIVE, and pushing his tired horse up kept close upon the dogs. The dogs travelled rapidly over broken fields, fences, ravines, and through woods, and kept it up until after dark last night; at that heur THE CONSTITUTION correspondent left the field, and when he left the dogs were being called off for a short rest. Before leaving the field THE CONSTITUTION asked Detective Simpson what he thought of the chances of capturing Jackson. "Good," he answered as he munched at a

piece of corn bread and fat meat.

"Why?"

"Why?"

"Why? Because the chances are good. We are now only a short time behind Jackson."

"How do you know?"

"Because I do. Those dogs have as much sense as a man. They know exactly what they are doing. This morning about sun-up they told me just

they told me just AS PLAIN AS YOU CAN TALK AS PLAIN AS YOU CAN TALK
that they were much nearer the man than
they were last night. I'll bet my head Jackson knows we are after him with dogs. He
moved nearly all night, but rested a short
while. All during the day the dogs have been
telling me that they were gaining ground and
I think if I had three hours more daylight I'd
up him in." run him in."

run him in."

"Can't the dogs be mistaken?"

"No, them dogs! That big one, 'Nig,' is the finest dog in the south. He never makes a mistake. The little one might do such a thing but the big one—never. Then old Nig won't let her go wrong. Have not you seen the little one in front go off the track, hunt around as if uncertain which way to go, then stop until 'Nig' seen up a dozon times today? Wall "Nig' came up, a dozen times, today? Well, that old dog never does that, and if you noticed he always kept right on as if the old lady had not stopped. If Jackson stays on the ground Nig will hole him."

"Is it possible that you are not on Jackson's track?"

"Oh, well, I can't tell you about that, but I on, well, I can t tell you about that, but I guess I am. If it was Jackson's track that was pointed out to me when we started, then we are after him yet. Those dogs know the track they scented on their first leap, and are on it yet. You can just bet on that. They will never leave it until called off, and never get lost."

"Suppose Jackson gets a horse what then?"

"Suppose Jackson gets a horse, what then?"
"When the dogs get to where Jackson's

tracks stop
THEY WILL STRIKE THE HORSE'S TRAIL
and then it will be a race between the dogs
and the horse." "Whese dogs are those?"

"Captain English's. He has refused \$2,000 for the little one, and no man has money enough to buy old Nig. The old fellow ain't for sale. He has captured more convicts than all the rewards Governor McDaniel ever offered. He has been knocked into the hospital for a month by an East Tennessee passenger train and is worth his weight in gold. Why, that dog can't be val-ued. But here, 'Nig,' "said the detecteive to the dog, "we must look at your feet." The dog approached Detective Simpson, who

began patting him on the head. He is a large, terrible looking brute and can whip a half A well known Atlantaian, who knows old

A well known Atlanta:an, who knows old Nig well, said last night:
"That dog has been following Jackson for thirty hours. I'll bet \$500 that he'll run him in if he stays on the ground."

ROBERT BURNS.

The Caladonian Society to Honor His Memory at the Opera House Tonight.

ry at the Opera House Tonight.

Tenight at DeGive's opera house the Caladonian society will celebrate the anniversary of Robert Burns. About ten years ago there was a Burns seciety in Atlanta, with a large membership. The place of meeting of the society was in the rooms of the Young Men's Library association, then located on Broud street near the bridge. J. M. Johnson was president, O. A. Lochrane, vice-president, and D. M. Bain, secretary and treasurer. After an existence of several years a lack of interest caused the society to fade away, and the object in celebrating the anniversay of Burns tonight

caused the society to lade away, and the object in celebrating the anniversay of Burns tonight is to revive that interest and, if possible, infase new life into the society, with the hope of bringing about its reorganization.

A handsome and well selected programme has been arranged. The address of the evening will be delivered by Dr. Eddy and the title, being "Scottish Poets and Songs." The programme is as follows: programme is as follows:

Rev. H. D. D. Stratton, chairman; Professor S. P.

Stow, planist.
Overture—Calef dee Bagdad, by Professor Chas.
Coben's orchestra.
Address—Scottish Poets and Songs, by Rev. Zachary Eddy, D. D.
Scottish Selections—By orchestra.

Scottish Selections—By orchestra.
Vocal Solo—Mary of Argyle, Professor M. J. Goldsmith. Vocal Soio—Auld Robin Gray, Miss J. Siee. Trio—Scot's Wha Hae. Messrs. Smith, Goldsmith

nd Shaw. Cornet Solo—Snow Drop Polka, Professr Bruce. Scottish Duet—Miss J. Slee ∎and Miss F. E. Eddy. Vocal Solo—Mans a Man for a' That, Professor M. Scottish Duet—Miss J. Siee and Miss r. Vocal Solo—Mans a Man for a' That, Professor M. J. Goldsmith.
Vocal Solo—Within a Mile o' Edinboro Toon, by Mrs. Eva Cuckler Daniel.
Vocal Solo—Jessie's Dream, Rev. Keff Smith.
Vocal Solo—Standardon the Braes o' Mar, J. W. Warnock.

Warnock. Remarks by Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D. Burns our hearts with love for thee, bear land of Burns and "of the free," I We bring our tributes here to thee, In story and in song.

DEATH AT THE KIMBALL. Mrs. N. B. Trist, a Stranger, Dies Last

Night.

At half past eleven o'clock last night Mrs.

N. B. Trist died at the Kimball house.

Mrs. Trist registered at the Kimball on the
16th of the present month. She was assigned
a room and every attention shown her by the
proprietor. Friday night the lady way high.

a room and every attention shown her by the proprietors. Friday night the lady gave birth to a child which died and was sent to Savannah and placed in Mr. W. W. Waring's vault. It is understood that Mr. Waring is related to the lady. The mother lingered till half past cleven last night, when the death angel called her to a home beyond. Mr. Swift, the undertaker, embalmed the remains and today will be shipped to Savannah or Pennsylvania. The lady, before going to the Kimball, was stopping at Mrs. Weem's, corner Clarke street and Capitol avenue. Mr. Trist, her husband, is a traveling man, and a telegram received last night, stated that he would reach the city today. The death is indeed a very sad one, and the ladies at the Kimball have offered every assistance.

"SONG OF THE SHIRT."

How the Poorest Paid Women Make a Living. Atlanta is a great city in one respect, at

In this city is sung the song of the shirt. Hundreds and hundreds of pale, patient women stitch, stitch, stitch, day after day and night after night on pay that is barely sufficient to prevent actual starvation. To such people the cold wave signal is a

herald of torture, for with them to burn wood is to burn bread.

is to burn bread.

There is something heroic in the quiet fortitude with which the sewing women of Atlunta meet the hard decrees of fate.

Suppose a wife is suddenly called on by fate to earn her own living as a sewing woman. At the highest price paid in Atlanta, she would have to make thirty-sux pairs of drawers before she would have earned a dollar, or she would have to make sixteen shirts before she could get that amount.

could get that amount.

There are families in Atlanta that spend twenty dollars a day regularly for living expenses, and there are families that exist on thirty cents a day, pay house rent and don't

Yesterday a Constitution man made an investigation of the prices paid sewing women in Atlanta.

There is an enormous wholesale and retail trade done in cheap clothes in Atlanta. Vast numbers of poor women in Atlanta are engaged in the manufacture of the clothing, doing the stitching at their homes.

THE PRICES PAID.

THE PRICES PAID.
The prices paid are as follows: Drawers, 30 to 33½ cents per dozen pairs; shirts, 6½ cents each; pantalaons, \$3 per dozen pairs; vests, 50 cents each.

Very few women are competent to make vests, and consequently the prices paid for that garment are higher in proportion to the amount of labor expended.

"Can you pay expenses at such prices?" asked THE CONSTITUTION of an old lady who was busy at work in a little 9x12 room in which was one bed for four persons. "I live," was the reply.
"How much do you make?"
"I average two dollars a week, and have
three little children to support."

"How do you live?"
"I eat corn bread and bacon. My house rent is \$2.00 a month. I am, as you see, on the sunny side of this building, and that is a great help to me in keeping warm."

This woman had three children, two little

A LITTLE BROWN-EYED WOMAN.

While the reporter was talking to her there while the reporter was taking to her there came in a little brown-eyed woman with a pleasant face and a trim figure. She was a dressmaker and was regarded by her neighbors as a sort of Vanderbilt in petticoats.
"I make three dollars a week," she said in answer to a question. "But I pay six dollars a month rent and have three children to support."

port."
"I expect you have heard of my husband,'
she added. "He was once a wholesale merch

ant in this city but he took to drink and finally These poor people have to adopt various schemes to keep the wolf from the door. One poor woman in the western part of the city puts her children to bed on cold days, letting them huddle together under the cover to keep warm. This saves fuel when there is any fuel

CAN'T GET MORE.

"Why don't you demand more for your work?" asked the reporter of a woman who was making drawers at thirty cents a dozen

for more but they are always told that there are plenty of women who stand ready to work for the price that is now paid. Prices for sew-ing are really going down. Where we made five dollars two years ago we can make only three dollars now. There are some women doing this work who do not need it. They sew for pin money but it takes bread out of the mouths of those that need the work."

"Do you cut out the articles you make?" "No, but we have to go after the material and carry the articles back. The drawers are heavy to make and have to be well made. There are seams up the legs but they are not felled all along the legs. We have to put on buckles and straps, tapes, two buttons and work that help a legs are the legs and straps. two button holes. By working hard a dozen pairs can be made in a day. By hard work two pairs of pantaloons can be made in a day. The greatest number of women are engaged on drawers."

WIDOWS DO THE WORK. "By what sort of women is this work genally done?"
"Generally by widows who have children to support. Many of them have seen better days. A drunken husband, a deserted wife, or a widow left unprovided for is the usual tory, where you find a woman making

drawers at such slavish prices."

There are a great many women in Atlanta who work for low wages in the factories. Three dollars a week is usually the limit of their pay. But in spite of that they work steadily on day after day, in rain or cold, treading the thorny path that fate has marked out for them. drawers at such slavish prices."

THE ROYAL ARCANUM.

Atlanta Council No. 160 Holds its Ninth An-Atlanta Council No. 160 Holds its Ninth Annual Election of Officers.

Atlanta council No. 160 Royal Arcanum held its ninth annual election of officers Thursday night last with the following result:

night last with the following result:

Regent—R. H. Knapp.
Vice regent—John Berkele,
Past regent—T. F. Means.
Secretary—G. S. Prior.
Treasurer—Amos Fox.
Collector—Sigmond Rosenfeld.
Chaplain—J. N. Fain.
Orator—A. R. Alley, M. D.
Guide—N. C. Spence.
Warden—A. E. Schulhafer.
Sentry—Jacob Morris.
Trustees—Jacob Haas, D. O. C. Heery, August
Denk.

Trustees—Jacob Haas, D. O. C. Heery, August Denk.
Medical examiner—G. G. Roy, M. D.
The election was largely attended, and the greatest interest was manifested by those present in the election and the annual reports.
The auditing committee, composed of R. H. Knapp, E. P. Chamberlin, and M. Franklin, showed the council to be in a most prosperous and flattering condition. The council was organized in 1878, and has become one of the substantial and popular lodges in the city. Since its organization six members Substantial and popular lodges in the city. Since its organization six members have died, and in each instance \$3,000, the face value of the policy, was paid at once. Messrs. Sam Hoyle, M. Weisburg, Bulo J. Campbell, W. D. Luckie, Lett C. Jones and E. F. Hoge were members of the Atlanta council at the time of their death. In addition to paying the death assessment the Royal Areanum allows a stated sum every week to mem-bers during sickness, thus doing good in life as well as after. The organization is composed of the best element of the city, as is shown by

of the best element of the city, as is shown by
the list of members here presented:
A.—R. E. Allen, H. S. Alexander, Boze Adair, H.
J. Ambroze, Jas. A. Anderson, A. R. Alley,
B.—G. H. Boynton, W. E. Boggs, D. D., John Berkele, M. Barwald, Eug. P. Black, A. C. Briscoe, W.
C. Bibb, Jr., H. Bak, M. D., W. B. Burke, Chas.
H. Behre, I. C. Biesenthal, J. F. Buchannon.
C.—J. T. Cooper, Wm. Crenshaw, T. W. Chandler, L. W. Clark, E. P. Chamberlin, R. M. Clayton,
J. A. Curtis, G. W., D. Cook, L. N. Cohen, W. L.
Calhoun, W. A. Culver, M. T. Culver, A. G. Candier, J. W. Culpepper, W. H. Clayton, Albert H.
Cox.

Cathoun, W. A. Culver, M. T. Culver, A. G. Candler, J. W. Culpepper, W. H. Clayton, Albert H. Cox.

D.—W. M. Dickson, T. A. Davidson, John Day, J. G. Dallas, Jas. L. Dickey, C. A. W. Denk, A. Dittler, Thos. J. Day.

E.—J. W. English, J. F. Edwards, J. N. Fain, A. Fox, O. P. Fitzsimmons, Joe. Frank, H. P. Farrow, H. Franklin, Max Franklin.

G.—A. O. M. Gay, D. W. Gwin, D. D., C. W. Gorring, L. Gholstin, C. C. Greene.

H.—J. O. Harris, C. C. Hammock, E. P. Howell, W. A. Haygood, S. G. Holland, Sam Hape, D. S., G. H. Holiday, D. S., R. P. Hold, Jas. P. Harrison, Chas. B. Haynes, Isaac Hymes, C. G. Helmer, I. H. Haas, Jacob Haas, G. D. Harwell, J. B. Hawthorne, D. D., A. G. Howard, O. C. D. Heery, M. D., Thos. H. Ivie, J.—R. M. Jones, J. T. Johnson, E. T. Jervey, B. Johnson, G. Jacobs, K.—J. W. Kennedy, S. C. Kicklighter, Fred Kicklighter, C. J. Kicklighter, J. H. Ketner, Wm. King, R. H. Kuapp, Harry Krouse.

L.—J. S. Lawton, Wm. Laird, M. Jesse Lee, Isaac Leibman, Rud. Leibman, W. C. Leigh.

M.—P. H. McGrath, T. E. Means, H. F. McDaniel, I. S. Mitchell, James L. Maude, T. C. Mayson, Sampson Maier, Jacob Morris, D. P. Morris, John M. McCulta, Z. B. Moon.

N.—J. E. Naesht, W. H. Nutting, James F. Nutting, B. Nathan, J. E. Nahell, Thomas B. Neal.

O.—A. J. Orme, J. G. Oglesby.

P.—D. Pittman, G. S. Prior, I. O. Perkins, E. C.

STILSON, RELIABLE GOODS FAIR DEA LING AND BOTTOM PRICPS. 53 Whitehall Street,

MY STO FALL AND WIN IS COMPLETE IN A

IN GREAT VARIETY. I WILL NOT B GEORGE MUSE,

"J. T.," or Big Chunk and AND DON'T YOU

REISER & STERN, GUCKENHEIMER & SON, SAVANNAH. TOLLENS BROS., CHARLESTON, S. C. LOBRICK & LAWRENCE, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Peters, J. S. Fursley, W. H. Potter, H. R. Powers, Wm. Henry Perrine.
R.—E. S. Riley, G. G. Roy, M. D., E. A. Robertson, Charlee E. Robinson, E. G. Roberts, Paul Romare, A. Rosenfeld, S. Rosenfeld, W. J. Roberts, J. R. Radford, E. R. Rushton.
S.—J. P. Stephens, G. Saloshin, A. P. Stewart, Ed. Shaefer, E. F. Stewart, Hoke Smith, W. C. Sparks, Joe Smith, O. F. Simpson, S. L. Solomonson, J. A. Smith, S. J. Sloman, Rich. T. Smith, S. W. Stucklick, Jacob Sellg, Emil Sellg, Sig. Sellg, E. A. Shulhafer, N. C. Spence, Isaac Steinheimer, N. D. D. Sams, F. C. Smith.
T.-L. W. Terreil, J. G. Thrower, Walter A. Taylor, H. H. Tucker, D. D., E. H. Thornton, A. P. Thompson, J. E. Torrence.
W.—Robert Winship, W. T. Waters, A. P. Woodward, L. C. Wells, W. E. Wynne, J. O. Wynn, W. A. Wright, M. Weisberg, K. C. Williams, E. N. Wood, James T. Wbite.

F. L. LITTLE, of Sparta, is visiting the city. J. W. TERRELL, of Greenville, visited At-

L. J. HARRIS, C. B. Wilburn, Robt. Coleman and Roff Sims, of Macon, were among the guests of the Kimball yesterday. GEORGE WHEELER, George Ramey and W.

C. Frost, of Newnan, are in the city. G. W. CONWAY, of Augusta, is in the city. GEORGE W. SAPP, of Dalton, is at the Kimball.
MISS KATE AMIDON, of Shelburne Falls,

Massachusetts, is visiting Mrs. John Aldridge, 125 Thompson street. MR. SIMON MARKS, a wealthy gentleman of Athens, is in the city. He is accompanied by his

In all undertakings in life, of whatever name or nature, vigorous bodily health is essential, and a clear head. These are vouchsafed to all if they will practice the hygienic rules so clearly set forth in that popular medical treatise, the "Science of Life," See advertisement.

THROUGH THE CITY. Wanted-4 and 5 room houses to sell on in-stallments by Gholstin & Krouse. Stamps for sale at Constitution business office.

THE LEYDEN This magnificent family house, No. 124 Peachtre

Open December 30th, 1885.

Rebuilt, enlarged and refurnished. Rooms artis-ically decorated and heated. All modern conven-ences. The supplies of the table and attention to he wants of the guests a specialty. Reference: MR. and MRS. R. M. COOKE, Managers. 135 Dozen opened yesterday of our great French Ribbed Hose, "Ladies," worth 75 cents at 25 cents pair. Mc-

Connell & James. Gholstin & Krouse Loan Money

On Atlanta property 6 months to 3 years. BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

At 236 Decatur Street, Commencing at 10a. m., January 26, 1886, promptly Sold at sheriff's sale for cash, Bacon, Flour, Sugar Lard, Coffee, Meal, Oil, Syrup, Vinegar, two pair Scales [Show Cases, etc., Shelf Goods, Tinware, Crock-ery, etc., Oil Tank, Trucks, Wheelbarrow and Fixtures; also lot of Tobacco, Cigars, etc. Sold as the property of James W. Boring & Robert M. Cobb, under order of court.

Atlanta, January 25, 1886.

See advertisement of Drummond Tobacco Co., in

HAVE YOU MONEY TO INVEST?

so, do not be satisfied with low rates of interest when you can have

EIGHT PER CENT NET

WITH YOUR MONEY SECURED BY A FIRST mortgage upon some of the choicest real estate in the city of Atlanta; or if preferred, the best farm lands in the state of Georgia, worth in every intance three times the amount loaned. I have been exclusively engaged in the special business of negotiating this class of loans for twenty years in the northwest (state of Iowa) up to 1880, and since 1880 here in Atlanta.

Complete abstracts of title by competent attorneys and all interest and principal collected without a cent of expense to lenders. I use coupon notes, making them as convenient as government bonds Investors are invited to call and have a talk, whether they desire to invest or not. Testimonials from peopie who have loaned through me for years are on file in my office.

C. P. N. BARKER.

Stamps for sale at Constitution Business office.

Nace, Winburn & Co., NACE BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN DOORS.
Sash and Blinds, Moldings, Brackets, Scroll
and Turned work. Rough and Dressed Lumber, Laths and shingles, Flooring and Ceiling.

Interior finish stair work. Newels, Rails, Balus-ters and door and window frames a specialty.

Office, mill and lumber yards No. 285 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 48.

NewBuilding and Loan Association.

PARTIES WISHING STOCK IN THE SECOND issue of Atlanta Building and Loan Association are requested to call before the third Tuesday in February, and subscribe for the number of shares wanted,

JEWELER Atlanta, Georgia.

CK OF TER CLOTHING LL DEPARTMENTS.

E UNDERSOLD. 38 Whitehall Street.

ASK FOR AND USE DRU | MMOND'S HORSE-SHOE, Natural Leaf Tobacco. FORGET IT!

M. J. O'BRIEN & CO., CHATTANOOGA, TENN! H. W. PERRY & CO., BIRMINGHAM, ALA, P. & G. T. DODD, ATLANTA.

BLANK BOOKS,

Complete Sets. All Sizes, CHEAP.

STATIONERY.

Full stock to select from. Picture Frames,

Any Size Made to Order. No Fancy Prices.

WALL PAPER!

Sold and put up. E. H. THORNTON. Stationer, Wall Paper and Picture Frame Dealer,

FOR SALE

RICE & WILSON, For the State of Georgia.

The best vacant lot in Atlanta, Tuesday, Feb. ruary 2, '86, at the courthouse, between the legal hours of sale. It is between the Kimball house and Young Men's Library on south side of Decatur street, which is paved with Belgian blocks, fronts street, which is paved with Belgian blocks, frombutwenty-five feet and runs south one hundred feet to a twenty foot ally, This lot lies just twenty-five feet east of the ally beyond Republic block and is the lot long occupied by Harrison Bros. as a woodyard. Such a rare opportunity to invest in a first class central piece of real estate has not been of fered for years, For plats apply at our office. Terms one-third cash one-third any time in four menths and one-third any time in eight months with interest at 7 per cent per annum on deferred payments. Bond for titles with payment of purchase money.

Real Estate Agents, No. 7 North Broad street jan24 dtf 7p

Loaned since 1865 in the west and Paid the Cash for Them. south, without the loss of one dollar

to lenders. Atlanta is ahead of all cities of her size in prohibiting the sale of liquor by popular vote; so is she equal to any city in the security she offers, and in the prompt payment of interest by her people on money

borrowed. My facilities for making superior investments on city or farm prop-

erty are unsurpassed. No loan made for more than onethird the value of security taken.

Eight per cent interest net to lend ers. Correspondence with parties controlling money for investment solicited. Send for pamphlet con-taining full information relative to Georgia farm loans, my manner of doing business and testimonials, or call and see me at room 12 Gate

City bank. L: B. NELSON. Rooms and Offices to Rent

In the new Constitution building. Steam and Electric Light furnished. Apply to W. A. Hemphill, BusinessManager.

TO THE TRADE:

We now have in stock the following sizes and weight of book papers, all of which are eastern make and first class:

50 reams 24x38, 35 pounds M. F. book, white.
45 reams 26x49, 45 pounds M. F. book, toned.
40 reams 26x49, 45 pounds M. F. book, toned.
20 reams 26x49, 55 pounds M. F. book, recan laid.
20 reams 26x49, 45 pounds M. F. book, white.
20 reams 26x39, 45 pounds M. F. book, white.
40 reams 25x38, 45 pounds super book, white.
42 reams 25x38, 45 pounds super book, toned.
45 reams 24x38, 49 pounds super book, toned.
47 reams 26x40, 50 pounds super book, white.
41 reams 26x40, 50 pounds super book, white.
41 reams 26x40, 50 pounds super book, toned.
41 reams 26x40, 50 pounds super book, white.
41 reams assorted sizes and weights.
41 Also a line of assorted cover papers.

The demands of our own business require us to carryat all times a large and varied stock of the above goods as well as flat papers and other printers' sup plies, which we offer to the public at close figures. We shall be pleased to show samples and quote Respectfully.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Manager,

Jas. A. Anderson & Co., ALMOST

GIVING GOODS AWAYI

FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN, Loss, Cost or Value HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH

OUR PRICES THIS WEEK!

We have Bought the Entire Stock

W. M. SCOTT, And intend Everybody

TO HAVE

The Advantage

OUR BARGAINS. Linen Bosom Shirts-Laundried and Unlaundried.

Merino and Red Flannel Undershirts and Drawers. Gloves, Hosiery,

> Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Neckwear,

Umbrellas and Rubber Goods. We are offering at prices that have never befor Our Winter Suits and Over Coats

FOR MEN ANDBOYS

Must be Turned into Cash, AND AT ONCE!

We know our Prices

Will Astonish You when you look. But we see overloaded and

Determined to Sell. Call early. It will pay you to buy at the Prices

NO SHODDY GOODS.

You know we sell only THE BEST GOODS.

Jas. A. Anderson & Co. 41 WHITEHALL ST.

Aleetings.

Atlanta Home Insurance Company-Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The third annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlanta Home Insurance company will be held at the company's office, 15½ Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., at 11 am. Tuesday, January 25th. Officers will be elected for another year. A dividend of 10 per cent on the capital stock of the company has been declared. Also a dividend of 10 per cent has been ordered on ail premiums of annual policies in force December 3ist, 1855, except such policies as may be terminated prior to dates of regular expirations.

JOEL HURT, Secretary. Meeting of Stockholders.

RE-OPENED

Dissolution of Co-partnership. THE FIRM OF HOWARD & CANDLER IS THIS day dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Geo. J. Howard, said dissolution to date from January 1st, 1886. The business will be communed by the undersigned under the firm name of Asa G. Candler & Co., who assume the liabilities and are also authorized to receive and receipt for amounts due the firm of Howard & Candler.

ASA G. CANDLER.

United States Marshal's Sales.

Dane Candler.

United States Marshal's Sales.

Dy Virtue of a fieri facial issued out of the circuit court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia in favor of the plaintiff in the following stated cases, towit; James H. Low ys L. C. Hutcheson, principal et al. I have this day levied upon, as the property of L. C. Hutcheson, the following described property, towit: seven acres of land, more or less, in the town of Jonesboro, Ga., on which is located an eight room dwelling house and necessary out buildings; dwelling now occupied by L. C. Hutcheson. Said property bounded on the west by Johnson street, on the south by College street, on the east by college and Baptist church lots, on the north by Church street and lot of T. W. Allen. Also minety acres more or less of land lot No. 243; in the 5th District of originally Fayette now Clayton county, Ga., Dounded as follows: On the west by land of C. G. Whalley, South by lands of Munday and Walley, east by lands of J. J. Gilbert, on the north by lands of D. P. Ferguson; also, 60 acres, more or less, of land lot No. 243, 5 district of originally Fayette now Clayton county, Ga., bounded as follows: on the east by lands of Jesse Coogen, on the south by Mrs. Whaley, on the west by Flint river: also, 57 acres, more or less, of land lot No. 243, 5 district of originally Fayette now Clayton county, Ga., bounded as follows: on the north by lands of J. R. Bally et al, on the south by lands of Gilbert, on the west by land of D. P. Ferguson; and will sell the same at public outery before the courthouse door of Fulton county, city of Atlanta and state of Georgia, on the first Tuesday of February, 1856, within the legal hours of sale, to satisfy said fife.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., January 2nd, 1886.

JOHN W. NELMS, U. S. Marshal,

SEE OUR LADIES' CLOAKS! SEE OUR FINE SHAWLS

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.



#### McBRIDE & CO. 1886

China, Crockery, Clocks, Show Cases, Fine Cutlery, Spoons, Forks, Lamps, Dry-Air Refrigerators, Gate City Stone Filters, Improved Fly Fans, to trade at manufacturers prices.

### THE OLD BOOK STORE.

38 Marietta St., opposite Opera House.

Old Books, Seasides, Lovell's Libraries. Confederate Money bought and sold, school books and supplies a specialty. Full line school and staple stationery. 60,000 rare, standard and miscellaneous volumes to select from. Persons out of the city desiring to buy or sell write for particulars.

J. T. White, leading dealer in Wall Paper and Window Shades, 46 Marietta street. New goods received every week. Samples free.

# DIAMONDS

J. P. STEVENS,

#### 47 WHITEHALL ST. LIST OF LETTERS.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Atlanta, Ga., for the week ending January 23, 1886. Persons calling will please say advertised and name

A-Maria Adams, Eloise Alexander, Caroline very, Dewdar Anderson, Matilda Alexander, Mrs

Avery, Bernous,

S Animons,

B—C Buslie, C H Brown, Jane Burney, Donie
Burrell, Nellie Burns, Adeline Burke, Mary Ann
Brooks, Mary Brooks, Susianna Brinson, Julia
Brice, Annie C Bafley, Angie Bates, Sallie Barton,
W H Barnes, Naines Baker, Lula Barrick, Emma

Ball.
C—Emma Clark, Mrs. R. Cruse, Isabella Curry,
Lizzie Cox., Edgar Conyers, Mary Coleman, Fannie
Cofer, Nettie Cross, Addie Comer, Rachel Chivers,
Daphine Chevaller, Arelia Calhoun, A. F. Craig,
D—Mrs George Duniap, R. A. Duniap, Mrs. E. Duncan, Lucinda Dennis, Malanie Dean, Annie Decan, Lucinda Dennis, Malanie Dean, Annie De-Ars George Dunlap, R A Duniap, 3115 ucinda Dennis, Malanie Dean, Aun Lula Davis, Hatty Davis, Lula Dawse

Fasley.

F—H A Flake, Jennie Fincher, Fannie Foster.

G—W G Gilliand, Elva Gilman, Mrs A K Green, Martha Grabam, Emma Garman, Hattie Gates.

# H—Pora L Harris, J A Hutchison, Eda Hughley, Ella Hunter, Katle Hurd, F Hammel, Katle A Hughes, W S Holman, Keely Hopzood, Mary Ann Hill, Mary Hill, R A Hinds, W H Hill, Mary Hill, R A Hinds, W H Hill, Mary Hines, Eula L Head, Olivia Herren, Minnie Henry, Sue J Herbert, Addie Haigler, Sue Hager, M E Hutcher, Laura Hursh.

Johnson, S. A. Jones, St. A. Syddia. Geo B. Jenkins. K.-Fannie Kay, Ellen Killie, Fannie Key, Mittie E Kerr.
L—Sarah Linsley, Hinton G Lee,
M—Matilda McDonald, Hattie McGhee, Alice
McErty, Rachel Myrect, Emily Monroe, Sarah J Morris, Jane Morris, L. P. Mill, Mollie Miller, M.A.
Maxwell, Mary I Marbut, Fannie Mayfield, A Mat-

thews.
N-C Niles, Hester D Nichols, Nettie 81 E Cain Emma Neal.

O-Nellie Owens, R E Owens, J B Oberry,
P-Fannie J Price, Lou C Pierce, Emma Pfeffer,
Cliftord Pemberton, Sarah T Platt, Minnie Parker,
R-E W W Ryons, Mrs Rouval, Mollie M Ross,
Magee Robinson, Ella A Ross 2, E H Pobinson,
Trena Roe, Mary Richardson, Caroline Rewson,
Juley Reed, Mary A Rogan,
S-Rhoda Smith, Susan Smith, Clara Slythe, S M
Sullivan, Meliisa Starkley, Nellie Schmidt, E Stangfellow, Laura Simmons, N A Schley, Addie schneider, Sefroney Seamon, Sunerver Salter, F R Shackclord, Emma Slater,

of, Schooley Scannon, Sufferver Saiter, F.K. Snick C. ord, Emma Slater.

7 — Mamie A Taylor, Pauline Thaden, Eva Tate, T. W. Thompson, Mac Turner.

V.—Virla Van Stavoren.

W.—Vollie Williams, May Wilson, Willie White, G. A. Watson, Susan E. Wallace.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A—A M Aumfler, C J Austin, W S Anson, T F naworth, H Aldirdge, Ry Alright, V L Appleby, M Allen, J B Allen, J J Anderson, Frank D Allen, Bry Adams, W D Adair, Warren Adams, R Aumstral Adams, R Aumstra

Syrick Darnell, Wm Doyle.

E-Wm Elhott, Wm Emery, Adolphus Edwards,

A Eavins.

F-T A Foster, A P Ford, M A Falton, E C Ford,

WM Finch & Co, G B Flimt, Gustave Fritsoke, J A

Frey, Harry Flotcher, E R Fay.

G-A F Grubbs, M F Goodwyn, S M Goodwin, G

Golden, W J Gibson; W W Gitt, David Griffut, J T

Green, W H Greenwood, Back Green, J A George,

J T Green, Chas Goldin, T J Garr, H W Grautland.

H-G N Harris, W A Harrison, J L Harralson, E A

Harris, Wilborn Hunt, S A Humphrey, M E Hamilton, M Holt, George Hannis, J R Hornady 2. Keely

Hopgood, W T Hollingsworth, F E Hoise, H D Hill,

W T Herring, P Herring, J Herradon, T W Henley,

D W Hendcuson, A H Hemphill, J T Hearndon,

Zack Hester, Silas Haughton, Edward Harper, H

Hardman, W Hates, D F Hart, J W Hanie, Chester

Hahn, T C Hand, J H Harper, J B Hamilton, Sam
nel Harmon, Hall Bros.

I-C O Isom, R H Ivey.

J-R W Johnson, L H Johnson, D W Johnson, W

T Johnson, A W Johnson, Jordan Bros, T B Josey,

Paris Jenkins, B B Jameson, J J James & Co,

John Jay.

K-Chas C Kramer, J L Kennedy, P A Keen, W L

Keeper, Cain Kimburgh, John King, John R King,

W E Knox, Thos G Konkle, Richard Kernage!

I.—James Lynch col, J Loeb, A L Lrwis, W H Lee,

J W Lewis, George LaRane, Geo M Lane, B Landis,

M-S D McConnell, V A McGinty, J H McKenzie,

H Merlon, Thos Moreland, E I Morgan, D Miller, I

H Millington, Lou Medley, Walter Morton, Thos

### CARPETS.

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Said that the people, after being cured, would de-mand their money back, and any firm adopting the rule would fail.

But pinning our faith to the universal honesty of manhood and womanhood, with an abiding faith n our off-proved remedy, we continued to float aur banner with "No Cure! No Pay!" thereon, with unprecedented results.

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FOR ALL LUNG COMPLAINTS AND THROAT TROUBLES Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and curative. It is a standard remedy besides for Coughs and Colds, and needs only a

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39 & 4 | PEACHTREE S TREET.

This week will begin our grand monster bargain sales. We have been ordering in and opening a great many new goods before announcing this sale; and we intend making it a feature in the history of the dry goods business of Atlanta that will long be remembered with pleasure and interest by these who seek its advantages.

#### NEW WHITE GOODS

Checked nainsooks 71/2, 10, 121/2 and 15c. Those at 71/2 and 10c were formerly sold by us at 10 and

Victoria Lawns 8, 10, 121/2, 15, 18, 20 and 25c.

India linen 121/2, 18, 25 and 30c. Mouselinde De Ireland-an im mense line of those beautiful fabrics.

A grand display of Torchon Laces at almost any price you may wish them.

Egyptian and Oriental laces all new, and of the most choice styles, at 6, 8, 10, 121/2 and 15c.

The above are all new white goods, and laces, and by far the hand omest and cheapest line of these goods ever shown by us.

25, 35, 40 and 60c for beautiful designs in Turkey

#### RED TABLE DAMASK.

25, 40, 50 and 6oc. for one-ha bleached Damask; sold last season for 35, 50, 65 and 75c.

40 and 60c for bleached Damask, worth 50 and 75c.

71/2, 81/3, 10 and 121/2 for all pure Linen Towe's. The 71/2, 10 and 121/2c Towels

can't be equaled in this market, and we have 85 doz. of the 8 1/2 number and it simply beats the towel maker. 40, 50 and 75c per dozen for beautiful line of Doylies.

75c, \$1 and \$1.25 dozen for splendid Napkins.

The above table linens and towels are all

# PURE LINENS!

Except the low numbers in Turkey Red Damask, and they are choice Listen to the roaring of the

ARTILLERY OF OPPOSITION

Hear the dead sound of their musketry, and then just behold the vast crowds of people fall (in) from every direction to witness the grand monster bargain sales of

# D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.,

and you, too, will say that their advertisements mean something.

# REMNANTS!

A big lot of dress goods remnants thrown in for for less than onehalf their regular price, among them will be found excellent styles and good lengths, to make combination

31/2 and 71/2c for dress goods, all cotton, but good styles.

81/2, 10 and 12c, at these prices we are selling choice all-wool filling dress goods.

Better lines of cress goods are being sold at prices to meet the buyers, as we are determined to close them out.

#### CASHMERES! BLACK

40c for splendid Black Cashmere,

all wool. 50, 60 and 75c for 40 inch black cashmeres.

We challenge the state to match cur 50 and 60c numbers, at 15c per yard more.

42c for a 40 inch colored Cash-

width Cashmeres, choice goods and worth 20 per cent more.

50 and 60c for good black gros

121/2, 20 and 25c for double

grain Silk. 75c and \$1 for a choice black

gros grain Silk. \$1.25 and \$1.50. Our black Sill at these prices will match any \$1.40

and \$1.85 Silk in this city. 25, 40 and 50c for beautiful col-

ored Satins. 75c and \$1 for a lovely colored Rhadzemere Silk.

Gingham. Big lot of Cotton Diapers all

5c' for a good small checked

widths, cheap. 5 and 61/4c for splendid yard wide Bleaching.

5 and 61/4c for splendid yard wide Sea Island.

#### FEARFUL CUTS MADE In bleached and unbleached home-

spuns to close out. 5, 614, 8 and 10c for good cotton

10 c for an all wool red flannel, sold by us in the early season at

All flanne's reduced to unload quick.

Waterproof. We have but one case of these goods left; they were bought as a job, and we are selling them at less

than half their value.

40c for a 56 inch, all wool filling

Solid facts speak louder than noisy assertions, and the simple truth can be told without a good recollection, but the people may safely say

#### FAREWELL TO HIGH PRICES.

so long as D. H. Dougherty & Co.'s grand monster bargain sales

### UNDERWE AR.

50c for a ladies' knit undervest. formerly sold at 75c.

31/2 and 5c for choice prints:

35c for a man's white dress shirt, as good as any sold in Atlanta at 5oc.

75c for a ladies' six button kid

75c for a ladies' five hook kid

8 and 10c; at these prices we sell a good white or colored

#### STOCKING

for ladies' and children.

25 and 40c gets a superb regular made stocking for ladies' and chil-

roct for a beautiful mourning handkerchief, worth 20c.

100 for a ladies' white and colored bordered, hemstitched handker chief's, formerly 15c.

10c for a man's plain, white, hemed, all linen handkerchief, worth 15c.

# SHOES!

This department has become conspicuous in our enormous business. and our determination to undersell any house in the south on shoes has quickly put us in the front, where we are today, trampling under our feet high prices and trashy shoes. \$1 for a ladies'

# Kid Button Shoe.

\$1 for a ladies' pebble button shoe. The above are good shapes, well

made, and good stock. \$2. At this price we sell a ladies' kid button, Curaco kid, box and plain toe, with a French and common sense heel, this we sell as the best value in the United States at the price.

\$2 for a man's button, congress and Ball's shoe. There are

and clean solid stock, and we guarantee every pair to give entire satisfaction, and cheaper than any shoe of equal merit in the coun-

Our ladies', misses' and childrens' hand made shoes for school and general wear, are thirty-three per cent cheaper than any other hand made shoe in the market, and if they give way in a reasonable time we replace them with a new

H. DOUGHERTY & Co.

VOL. X BRUNS

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WASHINGT lector Jake Da sent the clain ing, and to a showing that number of Brunswick ! per cent, and a bill appropri

Georgia deleg Today, Jud Chicago, argue man Car co court at Memp to levy a privil state. Justice the nature of state had noth counsel for Te

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